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Speech of Mr. Douglass,

OF ILLINOIS,

In the Senate, Feb. 1, 1848—On the Loan Bill.

The Senate having resumed the consideration of the bill to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force,

Mr. DOUGLAS. I hope it will not be inferred, from the array of books with which I am surrounded, that I intend subjecting the Senate to the infliction of hearing them read. My only object in bringing them here is to be enabled to respond at once to inquiries, if any shall be made, as to the authority upon which my statements of fact may be predicated. I shall state no fact, for the accuracy of which I have not the most conclusive authority in the books before me. I regret that I did not conclude to participate in the discussion at a period sufficiently early to have enabled me to make the requisite preparation. If I had done so, I should have been able to have compressed what I have to say within a much smaller compass, and to have said it in a manner more satisfactory to myself and more intelligibly to the Senate. I had supposed that the only question presented by the bill was to determine whether the additional force provided for was necessary for the prosecution of the existing war to a speedy and honorable termination. The war has been in progress nearly two years. Its legal existence was recognised on the 13th of May, 1846; and it existed, in fact, prior to that time, as the official reports of the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca will show.—The campaign of 1846 resulted in a series of the most brilliant victories that ever adorned the arms of any nation. States and territories were over-run and subjected, equal in extent to one half of the Mexican confederacy. California, New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, New Leon, and Tamaulipas, besides many important towns and cities in other states, were reduced to our possession. The official reports of these conquests are to be found in the published documents of last session. The President of the United States, in his message at the beginning of that session, gave us a succinct history of the progress of our arms in these several Mexican provinces, and suggested the propriety of "providing for the security of these important conquests, by making an adequate appropriation for the purpose of erecting fortifications, and defraying the expenses necessarily incident to the maintenance of our possession and authority over them." In the same message he referred to the three million appropriation, which he had asked for at the previous session, and renewed the recommendation. He referred to the appropriations which were made in anticipation of the Louisiana and Florida treaties, as precedents in this case, and adds, that "it was in contemplation at the time those appropriations were made to acquire Louisiana from France, and to purchase the Floridas from Spain, and that they were intended to be applied as a part of the consideration which might be paid for those territories." Upon this exposition of the progress of the war, and of the policy of the government in reference to it, the President ...

The New Constitution.

For the Register.

The New Constitution—County Court—Widows and Orphans—Pay of Judge—State Expenses—Amendment of New Constitution—State may be redeemed.

Messrs Editors:—As has been truly remarked by a writer in your paper, that, until lately, it has been thought no opposition would be offered to the adoption of the new constitution. But within a short time past, a most fierce and unscrupulous hostility has manifested itself. The chief fire of the enemies of reform and of the progress of popular liberty seems to have been directed against the county court. Let us examine this court. With slight modifications, it is the county court system of more than three-fourths of the states of this confederacy. And these modifications are entirely within the control of the people through the legislature. Such a court is recognized by the laws of all the states of the Union, whilst our county commissioners' court is an anomaly, and recognized by none. Hence endless difficulties arise in authenticating papers here for other states. The convention *designed* it, and the legislature will *make* it a judicial tribunal, in which the rights of the citizen may be fully, fairly and speedily enforced, without written pleadings, or the intervention of a lawyer. And these last features would have been inserted in the constitution, had it not been thought most prudent to leave to the legislature the defining the practice in this court, with the settled understanding that neither in probate or other jurisdiction should written pleadings, or the appearance of an attorney be required. A person may go into this court, hand his evidence of debt to the clerk, who thereupon issues a notice to the defendant to answer; and if no defence is set up, judgment will go by default, or if defence be made, the parties and their evidence are heard by the court, and judgment rendered according to the rights of the parties and justice of the case, precisely as is practised before justices of the peace, without written pleadings or lawyers. And this for any amount, from fifty to fifty thousand dollars, at an expense to the debtor of about a couple of dollars, and at no cost to the creditor at all—the judgment being a lien on real estate as in the higher courts, without a delay of *months* and sometimes *years* in the circuit court. The respite or stay of execution to be regulated by the legislature. How are debts collected now in the circuit court? Why, A. holds a note on B. for $101; he has to employ a lawyer, who files a written declaration, setting forth a pack of antiquated stuff, and frequently much absolute falsehood; he pays from $5 to $20 as a fee to his lawyer; waits six or twelve months; gets his judgment, at an expense of about the same to his debtor as he pays. And why this unholy tax of $5 to $20 on both debtor and creditor? For any possible good? I am answered, to sustain the legal profession in unmeaning forms and senseless ceremonies. But the shaking off these enormous burdens and pedantic forms of darker ages, in the simple collection of honest debts is one of the smallest blessings that will be derived from this county court. The enormous expenses and ruinous delays now incident to the settlement of estates where lands are either to be divided or sold, because not susceptible of division, without prejudice to the joint owners, or ordered to be sold to pay the debts of decedents, including assignments of dower, under the present system are proverbial for the complete exhaustion of the estates, and frequently rendering them insolvent. And it cannot be otherwise, whilst double costs are created by having to resort to two distinct tribunals to effect complete settlements, the probate and circuit courts; and at the same time rendering it more difficult for those interested (generally widows and orphans) to obtain correct information of the condition of estates, by having to search the records and files of both courts. The county court in most of the other states of this Union, as in this state by the new constitution, is entrusted with full and entire probate jurisdiction, including the partition and sales of real estate, assignment of dower, &c. Estates can be settled and completely closed up in this court, without lawyers and without written pleadings, at one-fourth, and less than a fourth, of the costs now incurred in the other courts, and in much less time. And expenses of settlement of estates should form a prominent item in our calculation of the utility and value of this court, as these expenses, usually, fall on helpless widows and orphans, who are least able to bear them. I do not mean to be understood as saying that lawyers are to be entirely dispensed with in this, or any other court; for in litigated cases, parties before justices, before this court, and before any other court, will avail themselves of such legal counsel as they may suppose their interests require. But I do mean to be understood as saying that this court is, emphatically, the people's court, the widow's court, the orphan's court, where each may enter and transact business in person, untrammelled by arbitrary rules and unmeaning forms. It is designed as the very palladium of popular rights, and that, almost, "without money and without price."

Now for the judge and the cost of the court. Efforts have been made to bamboozle the people with the idea that the county judges must be lawyers, and are to receive an annual salary of four or five hundred dollars, each, out of the state treasury. Nothing is more preposterous and insincere than these unholy efforts to deceive. The new constitution does not require that these or any other judges shall be lawyers. The pay of the county judges is to be fixed by the people, through the medium of their servants, their representatives in the General Assembly. If the 120,000 voters (or a majority of them) who shall vote for members of the General Assembly of the state, on the first Monday in August next, are in favor of salaries for these county judges, then the legislature will vote salaries; but if, on the other hand, a majority of our 120,000 voters are in favor of a per diem of two or three dollars per day, and this per diem to be paid out of the county treasury as the county commissioners are now paid, or shall be in favor of fees to these judges, as the judges and justices of probate have always been paid, then the hobgoblin of $500 salaries vanishes. And now, let me ask the candid and reflecting, if they sincerely believe one hundred and twenty votes (one out of every thousand) will be cast, at the coming August election, in favor of giving these county judges high salaries out of the state treasury? And especially in preference to giving them a reasonable per diem or fees. This new court is to supply the place of the county commissioners' and probate courts both, which two last named courts have always been paid, the one by per diem, and the other by fees; and can any man in Illinois assign a simple reason, why there should now be a change in the manner of payment under the new constitution? I have never seen the first man who professed to be sincerely in favor of paying salaries in preference to the other modes. Nobody is in favor of it; and no body will be in favor of it. No candidate for the legislature will ever dare advocate so novel and absurd a measure. The county court cannot, by any possibility, cost as much (and I candidly think not half so much) as the two courts now exercising the jurisdiction assigned to this new court. At present we have three county commissioners, a clerk, probate justice and recorder. Six feeding at the public crib, six living on the labor and earnings of others. The same duties and services will be performed by one judge and one clerk, almost entirely. For two justices of the peace to sit once or twice a year, with the county judge, for the transacting the county (fiscal) business, will add so little to the cost of the court as hardly to be worth naming. So that in reality we shall have but two officers to pay instead of six. Nothing is more certain, than that the legislature will cut down the fees of this judge and clerk, as well as other officers, to the standard of salaries and fees fixed in the new constitution for governor, judges, members of the General Assembly, state officers, &c., so that the salaries, fees and perquisites of the various officers shall bear a just proportion to each other—all graduated on the scale of strict economy. This reform is part of the system adopted by the convention, and will be carried out, if the new constitution is adopted. The fees of many officers are utterly disproportioned to the services performed; they are enormous, and never can be tolerated by a people who are jealous of their rights and sensible of their wrongs.

In taking leave of the county court, I will again appeal to the candor of the reflecting, and ask, if they would not prefer leaving the settlement of their own estates to this county court, regular and systematic in its manner of transacting its business, with its clerk, the keeper of the records and papers, a powerful and safe check on the judge, if he should happen to be corrupt, to leaving them to the present justices, without a clerk, without system, without any check, and who are uncontrolled by any power, save their own discretion, in the amount they appropriate to themselves as compensation for their services in the form of fees of office?

The ordinary expenses of the state government, under the new constitution, cannot amount to half or near half what they do under the old. The adoption of the new presents the only rational hope of final deliverance from our state indebtedness. Let the new constitution be rejected, and our last hope is gone, perhaps forever! If defects be found in practice under it (and no doubt they will) the remedy is simple, practicable and without cost. The second section of the twelfth article provides for its amendment, without cost; not so with the old, if the new is rejected it will take 20 years effort, and cost half a million of dollars to get another chance to amend. The friends of popular rights have labored more than twenty years in the cause of reform, and have succeeded in fixing in the new constitution the germ of future amendment. And with the talented editors of the State Register, I believe this last to be a redeeming principle, and, of itself, sufficient to recommend its adoption.

Voters turn out and vote, stay not at home, but come up to the rescue, and there is no danger.

SENEX.

☞ The whole of the past month has been in this region nearly as mild as May, and the present month opens after the "same sort."

The New Constitution.

For the Register.

Messrs. Editors:—Allow an old friend through the columns of the Register to expose some of the errors and absurdities into which persons writing against the new constitution have fallen, and particularly several which appear in a communication, signed "T. F.," taken from the Peoria Press and published in the last Register.

It is to be regretted, that upon so important a question as the adoption or rejection of organic laws, which are to effect the interests of the community for years to come, any attempt should be made by either the friends or foes of the new constitution to secure either its adoption or rejection by misrepresenting its provisions, and it shows a very great contempt for the good sense and intelligence of the people to suppose that their votes are to be influenced one way or the other, by attributing to the new constitution features it does not contain. Still it would seem from the character of some articles that have appeared against the new constitution, that their authors supposed the people really incapable of understanding what was or was not provided for in that instrument, and that therefore they could raise against it any objection their fanciful imaginations could conceive without the fear of detection or exposure. Such is the character of the article signed "T. F.," as I will endeavor to show.

1st. It is objected by "T. F." that, "*all the benefits of the legislative reform and reduction of salaries in the new constitution, is counterbalanced by the immense expense of the county courts.*" The writer then says that the cost of this court if its judges are to be paid salaries, will amount to $60,000 a year, and if they are to be paid in fees, "*then the law will make it their interest always to decide for the plaintiff, like many of our justices of the peace.*" How in the name of common sense are persons to be paid for administering justice, if they are to have neither salaries or fees? And what a contempt is here shown, not only for justices of the peace, but for the integrity of men generally, to suppose that they would be so corrrupt as to decide for the the man who happened to be plaintiff, irrespective of right and justice? The new constitution says not one word about paying the judges of the county courts salaries, and therefore, this charge of $60,000 expense in salaries to those officers is a sheer fabrication, having no foundation in truth. It is true the new constitution does not prohibit the payment of salaries to county judges, neither does it enjoin it, neither does the present constitution prohibit or enjoin the legislature from paying salaries to the judges of probate, and the county commissioners. Suppose the legislature, under our present constitution, were to allow these four officers a salary each of $500, which would make the enormous sum of $200,000, to be paid to them annually. There is nothing in the present constitution to prevent the legislature from passing such a law, yet who believes that such a thing would ever be done, although it would be just as reasonable as to charge that the legislature, under the new constitution, would ever pay the county judges $60,000. The judges of probate are now paid by fees, and the county judge who is to succeed him if the new constitution is adopted, would doubtless be paid in the same manner. So much for this bugbear about the expense of the county court.

2d. "T. F." objects to the 23d section of the 3d article, which provides that "no private or local law is to embrace more than one subject, and that is to be expressed in its title." The object of this provision is to prevent laws from being smuggled through the legislature in the hurry of business under an assumed title, which apparently relates to some other subject. This has been frequently done under the present constitution. An instance is to be found at page 246, of the acts of 1841. where under an act entitled "*An act for a state road therein mentioned,*" provision is made, for surrendering up $100,000 in bonds by the State Bank, in discharge of its bond for the redemption of the Wiggins loan. A singular road this! The legislature the same session had refused when the question was directly before it, to allow such an arrangement to take place, which was manifestly most unjust to the holders of the bonds issued on account of the Wiggins loan; but the bank by having this provision attached to a law providing for a state road succeeded, the bill probably being read only by the title at the close of the session in getting the bill through the legislature, without its having been known to a majority at least of the legislature that such a bill had passed. Who would oppose a constitutional provision to prevent such frauds hereafter? Surely no one who did perhaps hope at some future time to be able, for private ends, to practice a similar deception.

3d. It is objected that section 37, article three, "requires each session to make appropriations for *all* expenses, until the end of the next regular session." This is not true in point of fact. The provisions referred to only require appropriations to be made for the *ordinary and contingent* expenses. It says nothing about extraordinary expenses, such as calling out the militia. It is however to be hoped that we may have no more Mormons. It is moreover not true as stated by "T. F.," that section 16, 18 and 19 of the 4th article, provides for the election of two speakers, each of whom is to be governor at the same time in a certain event. No such inconsistency can be found in those sections when carefully examined.

4th. "T. F." objects that the 21st section, 3d article, requires all laws to be passed "*by a majority of all the members elected in each house,*" and adds, "if this had been in the old constitution it would have defeated all the good measures heretofore enacted." Is not this a most remarkable objection to be raised among a free people, capable of governing themselves. What, object to a form of government that requires a majority to pass a law!—Where are we? Surely not in democratic Illinois, if the new constitution is to be voted down because it prohibits the enactment of laws by a minority.—What would this opponent of the new constitution have? Does he desire to live under a government where less than a majority are to govern? If so, he will find a government more congenial to his feelings either in Russia or Turkey, where one man lords it over millions. It is because the new constitution contains this salutary provision, and prevents the passage of laws by the few which are to govern the many, that every republican in the land should rally to its support. Adopt this provision and no more iniquitous legislation will take place by a minority, and oftentimes less than a quorum of the legislature, who linger behind at the close of a session with a view of urging into a law some favorite bill which a full house had repeatedly voted down.

5th. It is said that the new constitution "abolishes the executive power as one of the co-ordinate branches of the government—pretends to give him a veto power, which amounts to nothing, &c."—Now, the veto power under the new constitution amounts to just as much as it does under the present one. Even the governor and supreme judges with him, may now veto a law, and yet a majority of all the members in each house may refuse it, and it becomes a law notwithstanding the veto of the council of revision, article 3, section 19, old constitution. How unjust and unfair it is to claim a superiority for the old constitution over the new one, because of the destruction of the veto power in the latter when the provisions upon this subject are the same in both constitutions as to the repassage of a law that has been vetoed.

6th. It is objected that there will be numerous cases that can never be decided either way, because the new constitution requires two of the three judges composing the supreme court to agree to make a decision. We now have nine supreme judges, and it surely will be as easy for a majority of three to come to a decision as for a majority of two. It is said that, "in chancery cases there are often a half a dozen sides and as many different forms of judgment, which could be given. If the three judges of the supreme court there all think differently, as has often happened, the case can never be reversed or affirmed." Does not the same state of things exist now? Suppose the nine supreme judges all have different opinions, a half a dozen different opinions, how is a case to be decided? It is only when the court is regularly decided in opinion that the judgment below is affirmed, and that can never happen when all the nine judges sit. In order to pronounce a decision in such a case, five of the nine must concur; under the new constitution two of them must concur. Which is the most difficult?—Surely, to procure the concurrence of the five.—This objection then has no real existence.

7th. It is objected that there will be a vacancy upon the supreme bench for the greater part of the year, every third year, and consequently there can be no supreme court during the time of such vacancy. I deny that this is a fair construction of the constitution when all is taken together, but suppose it is, the difficulty is so easily remedied that it scarcely deserves a passing notice. Under any constitution no such vacancy will exist between the months of June and September, in any year. Let the legislature then alter the time of holding the supreme court, so as to have it meet in the summer instead of winter, and this great and insurmountable difficulty in the opinion of some is remedied at once. We have no need of a supreme court at any other time of the year, except when courts are to be held, and they may quite as well meet in summer as winter.

8th. Another objection is that a supreme judge "has neither jurors, witnesses nor bystanders before him, and his chance to be popular and influential with the people is not, therefore, a hundredth part as good as that of the circuit judges," and this is made on argument against the reeligibility of the supreme judges. Here again is shown a great contempt for the honesty and integrity of the judges, both circuit and supreme. If both are to be governed in their conduct by selfish and political consideration, instead of endeavoring to discharge their high duties according to right and justice, it would be better to have no judges and no courts.—But surely such is not to be the character of the men whom the people themselves will elevate to the bench, and if such a one should by accident get there, the people upon learning his character will have it in their power at the next election to supply his place by a better man, and in this consists one great excellency of the new constitution, whereas, under the old constitution, a man once upon the bench is there *for life*, however unfit, or incompetent, or intriguing and selfish he may be.

9th. It is objected by "T. F." that "section four, of the ninth article, provides that the purchaser at a sale of land for taxes, may make an affidavit of notice to the former owner, which *affidavit is to be prima facie evidence of the purchaser's tax title,*" and the writer exclaims, "This is monstrous and horrible."

It is truly monstrous and horrible that any respectable man should attempt to palm off such an imposition upon the people, for I will show conclusively that the writer was either grossly ignorant of the provisions of the old and new constitutions upon this subject, or else that he was very insincere in the declaration that the provision in the new constitution above referred to, "lays all the honest, unsuspecting farmers liable to be cheated out of their farms by the bands of speculators in our towns." Surely those who can make such accusations against the new constitution count largely upon the gullibility of the people.

In the first place it is not true that section four, of article nine, makes the affidavit of the purchaser "*prima facie evidence of the purchaser's tax title.*"—It only makes the affidavit *prima facie* evidence that the *notice* required by that section has been given. Evidence of the giving of *notice* is quite a different thing from the evidence of the *purchaser's tax title.* The notice is but one of many circumstances which will be required to be proved in order to make out a title, and did not "T. F." well know this when he penned his communication?

This provision requiring notice to be given to the possessor of land sold for taxes, and also him in whose name it is listed for taxation, was introduced for the very purpose of protecting the unsuspecting owners of lands against speculators in tax titles, and in this respect, in its protection from tax titles, the new constitution is far preferable to the old one.

What are the facts? The old constitution contains no restriction whatever against selling a man's land for taxes. The legislature under it has never required any notice whatever to be given to the owner or occupant after the sale took place, and before the two years for redemption expired and a deed was executed. All that the old constitution and the laws under it now require is, that notice should be given in some newspaper *previous* to the rendition of judgment and the day of sale. This is the only notice that is given, and many are the instances where men have lost their lands who did not happen to see the notice in the paper. The law, however, under the old constitution at one time, if not now, made the collector's deed not only *prima facie*, but *conclusive evidence* that the advertisement had been made as required by law.

What does the new constitution require? Why, without dispensing with anything required by the present constitution, it requires in addition that notice should should be given to the person in whose name the land is listed, and also to the occupant of the land before the two years for redemption run out, that his land has been sold for taxes, and this provision it is said favors the speculators in tax titles! What an absurdity. The giving a man notice that his land has been sold for taxes that he may have an opportunity to redeem it is construed as affording a speculator an advantage he did not before possess. Again, it is objected that the tax speculator is permitted to make affidavit to his having given notice, and this affidavit is made *prima facie* evidence of the fact which is characterized as monstrous and of itself in the opinion of "T. F.," sufficient to defeat the new constitution. Now, does not this man "T. F." well know that no notice whatever is at present required, and that the whole provision requiring notice to be given, and an affidavit of the fact to be filed is an impediment in the way of acquiring tax titles, and so great a one that many persons fear that it will be difficult to collect taxes under the new constitution.

If "T. F." was candid in raising this objection he is really more ignorant than the community have believed him to be, and if with the knowledge that he was urging a facility for acquiring tax titles, as an objection to the new constitution, when he knew that that instrument threw impediments in the way of acquiring such titles not heretofore existing, it shews not only a great want of candor upon his part, but a great contempt for the intelligence of the people.

I have in this communication endeavored to answer some of the objections urged against the new constitution, and flatter myself that I have succeeded in showing to those who will take the trouble, as it is hoped all will, to examine the matter, that most of the objections made are untenable, either unfounded in fact or else arising out of misconceptions of the provisions contained in the new constitution. I would now point out some of the advantages which the new constitution possesses over the old one, but the length of this article is already too great, and I must reserve that task for a future communication. Yours,

A DEMOCRAT,

Who wishes to see power remain in the hands of the people, and majorities rule.

OLNEY, February 19.

Messrs. Editors:—I discover in your recent papers a number of articles in regard to our new constitution—most of them in opposition to it. There seems to be a very determined effort going on in some parts of the state to defeat it, and I regret to see that the articles written to procure that result are many of them very partial and unfair in their criticisms.

Your correspondent Cato has gone through with a labored review of the whole instrument, and from the tone and character of his articles one would conclude that Cato has strove to detect some flaw, to imagine some evils, and to predict some disaster from every article and section in it. He finds no good points. It is much more apparent that Cato has been trying to find fault and to dislike the new constitution than willing to see any good in it. He has assumed a great many positions that are totally untenable, and it is not a little strange that he should have asserted them with so much apparent confidence. I shall not attempt to notice all of them, and but briefly two or three.

In his sixth article, upon the right of suffrage, he says:

"There can be no doubt every man who is in Illinois at the time of the adoption of the constitution, becomes entitled to vote here forever, although he may have left the state for years, or moved over the line into Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky, Wisconsin or Iowa."

He means, as I understand him, to say that a citizen of any other state may vote in this at any time, if he was but in this state at the time of the adoption of the new constitution. Now Cato is certainly an adept in construing new constitutional articles. No other living man could ever have given the same construction to that article. It is enough for me to notice the position of Cato, and ask the reader to look to article six, section one. They will see that none can vote but those "having resided in the state one year next preceding any election," nor shall they be entitled to vote any where "except in the county or district in which they shall actually reside at the time of the election."

In his article, number five, he says: "Every three years there will happen to be an interregnum in the supreme court, arising from the vacation of the offices of the three first supreme judges six months before their successors will become installed. It is true that by the times fixed for the election of the supreme judges to follow the three first, there will be a space of six months in which the expired term will be vacant till filled by the new incumbent. But this does not destroy the court. Two supreme judges will constitute a court and no difficulty whatever can occur from this source. Furthermore, the office is but vacated for a time and the vacancy may be filled. But Cato says it is no vacancy—pray what is it? Although it is not a vacancy occurring by death, resignation, or removal, it is still such a vacancy as will be liable to occur frequently by contested elections, refusal to accept, &c. For the filling which vacancy ample provision is made in section twenty-three of article five.

Cato, as well as several other writers, has taken exception to the new county court system, chiefly, as they aver, on account of its enormous expense. But in this they are only making statements from mere guess work, from speculations for which there are no grounds of probability. If the legislature shall organize the new county court by one county judge with jurisdiction alone over all probate, and such civil and criminal matters as may be given, and by associating with him two justices of the peace for county business, it does not seem at all likely that they will make the expense of these three officers exceed that of the four who now do the same business. I think it will be found that the amount of the compensation received by the probate justices of the peace of the several counties will be more than sufficient in each county to pay a county judge. The compensation may even be fixed in fees as now provided for probate justices of the peace. It is probable a salary will be given the county judge, but the constitution does not require it, and if a salary be allowed, a rate of fees may still be collected to be paid into the county treasury equal in amount to the salary. I have not time to pursue this subject. The only probable change that will be made, so far as the costs concerned, will be to put the offices of county clerk and recorder into one, and the probate and county commissioners' court into one—requiring four men instead of six to do the business. Why may not the four do it as cheaply as the six?

It is not to be denied that there are several things in the new constitution that a great many are much displeased with, but the same things are much admired by others, and as a whole I think it certainly ought to be preferred to the old. It should have at least a fair trial. Yours, respectively,

OLNEY.

☞John P. Hale, who was nominated for the Presidency by the Abolition or "Liberty party," at a general convention of that party, and who recently introduced the Wilmot proviso into the Senate of the United States, has formally accepted the nomination.

For the State Register.

An Appeal to the Farmers of Illinois.

A disagreeable reminiscence—Remedy for legislative abuse—The constitutional convention demanded by the people—Its character—No motive existing for corruption—Has performed its duty well—Some provisions noticed and objections answered—Banking—Taxation—County courts—Life offices—Members' pay and time of service—State indebtedness—The new constitution a perfect remedy—If rejected, what hope of a better—The new constitution a sufficient foundation for all needed reforms.

The farmers of Illinois are earnestly requested to examine the new constitution, compare it with the old one, and make up, each man for himself, a satisfactory judgment of its merit. The farmers are especially appealed to, because so large a portion of the people of this state are farmers, and because their employment confines them to their homes, affording but few opportunities to converse upon this subject with their intelligent neighbors.

None of us can forget the first and the second state banks, the wild internal improvement system, the state debt, the long and expensive legislative sessions, and the confusion, bankruptcy and disgrace that have attended the calamitous administration of our public affairs. Is there no remedy for such abuses? A perfect remedy to the most dangerous is to be found in restraining and correcting the action of the legislature, since every prominent abuse which afflicts us has originated in the latitude permitted to the General Assembly by the old constitution, or in their unrestrained assumption of power.

The people felt that their appeals to the discretion of the legislature had always been, and must ever continue to be, wholly unavailing, and a new constitution was demanded, which might confine them within those reasonable limits, which a just regard to the public welfare appeared to require. To perform this duty, of framing a new constitution, men were deliberately selected from the mass of the people throughout the state, and they were selected with as much discretion as any body of men, for a similar purpose, have been hitherto selected, or are likely to be hereafter. That convention combined a very respectable portion of the talents, wisdom and integrity of Illinois, they took sufficient time for the purpose, with an anxious desire to reconcile every conflicting view and interest, and finally accomplished their work and submitted it to the people with great unanimity. A convention thus composed of men who come directly from the body of their constituents for the sole purpose of restraining abuse, and relieving the people from oppression, by promoting good government, with no power to favor monopoly, no power to appropriate one dollar of the public money, nor to receive or to bestow patronage, who are in fact a part, an integral portion of the mass of the people, whose interests they have come together to sustain; who have the same interest, therefore, in establishing a constitution whose good or evil fruit is to be experienced alike by themselves and their fellow-citizens. A convention thus constituted, must be disposed, by every motive which can operate upon the minds of rational men, to perform their duty well.

The work has been well done, and the most essential and alarming abuses are effectually guarded against by the new constitution. No one, perhaps, would deny that some defects exist in this new charter of government, or fail to regret that many desirable reforms were not introduced. But the defects are not essential, and the public mind may not be prepared for a greater measure of reform than has been attempted. And it should be recollected that from the legislative power alone, under the renovating influence of the new constitution, very many, if not every useful reform may be adopted, as fast and as far as a prudent regard to public opinion would justify it.

We will remark briefly on a few provisions of the new constitution. No old bank charter can be revived, and the state is prohibited from taking an interest in any banking institution, and from granting its credit in aid of any individual or corporation whatever. Nor can any association with banking powers exist, unless sanctioned by a vote of the people.

Every person and corporation shall pay a tax on property in proportion to its value, such value to be determined by person or persons appointed for that purpose, and not otherwise. This clause effectually closes the door against arbitrary assessment.

An express provision is introduced for the sole purpose of sustaining the rights of the people against speculation in tax titles. With the aid of a judicious enactment, these rights will be as perfectly secured under the new constitution as it is possible to secure them under any constitutional or legal provision, which permits the collection of taxes in every shape whatever. This matter is alluded to, because a very different view of the subject has been given to the public. (See section four of the revenue article.)

The first section of the revenue article provides that the General Assembly may, "whenever they shall deem it necessary," cause to be collected, "a capitation tax of not less than fifty cents, nor more than one dollar." From this it will be perceived that the new constitution does not demand a poll tax, whilst a restriction is imposed upon the legislature, should they ever "deem it necessary" to exact one. We trust they may not.

An objection which has been strongly urged against a county court may require a few remarks. This court is to consist of three persons, and has jurisdiction of all probate cases; with a limited criminal and civil jurisdiction, and is required to perform county business. The details of this jurisdiction and the compensation to be received by the members composing the court, are to be determined by the legislature; and there is no more just ground for declaring that these ordinary and necessary duties will demand an increased compensation, than that they may be performed at a much diminished cost to the people. The assumption that it must cost more, is wholly destitute of foundation.

The prohibition of further state indebtedness is a wise and necessary measure, for, however sore we may now feel under existing burthens, reckless men are always to be found who would not hesitate to repeat this ruinous excess under any new pretext that might be deemed sufficiently plausible.

Abolishing life office is not only a judicious and salutary measure in itself, but it is due to a spirit of a free government to banish this arbitrary feature from our system. Under the old constitution a judge is appointed by the General Assembly, and owes no thanks to the people in getting his appointment, and remains independent of them for life; whilst they are compelled to support him and submit their contested rights to his decision, whatever may be his merit or demerit, or whatever may be their dissatisfaction and disgust at his official conduct. This wise reform, which has been adopted also in the new constitution of the state of New York, brings the conduct of this important agent to the test of public opinion, by throwing him upon the good will of the people, for whose sole use and convenience he has been appointed. This is the best assurance against corruption; since there is no possible means by which he can so well secure their confidence and continued support, as by the able and impartial discharge of his official duties.

The experience of thirty years under the old constitution must have brought conviction to the mind of every observing citizen, that it is no less dangerous in practice than absurd in theory to allow the public servant to fix a term of service and rate of pay to suit his own notion of convenience or necessity. The abuses and extravagance which were the inevitable fruit of this loose arrangement, have been an unceasing subject of complaint to the citizens of Illinois; yet these complaints, so long and so incessantly urged, have been totally disregarded, and perfectly unavailing. The just and wholesome restriction which is contained in the new constitution, still leaving ample time and just compensation to the members of the General Assembly, gives a sure and permanent relief to the burthens of the people, whilst it effectually checks an extravagance which might be increased to any excess, under the unrestrained license of the old constitution. That this extravagance would be increased, we have a perfectly convincing evidence in the compensation awarded to themselves by the last legislature. But the evil of these long sessions is not limited to the money squandered in legislative pay. They add to the number and complexity of laws, aggravate the evils of special legislation, and constantly augment the public burthens, by urging the members to a profuse allowance in every other branch of the public service, for the sole purpose of justifying and giving countenance to their own extravagance.

When reduced to just economy themselves, the legislature will be a faithful and vigilant guard over the people's money; and when limited to a reasonable period of service, which is fixed and unalterable, they will feel the necessity of attending without delay to the urgent interests of their constituents. But hitherto the most necessary business of the session has been purposely delayed as a convenient stalking horse to eke out the term, and the whole work before them remains to be crowded through in a mass at the close of the session without due judgment or deliberation.

Were it a ready, cheap, and sure undertaking to frame a more perfect constitution than the new one now submitted to the people, the question of its adoption might be more doubtful. But if this is rejected a new attempt cannot be readily made. If made, it would involve much expense, and when the labor was completed might prove no better, perhaps worse than the one now offered, and be no more acceptable to the people.

The perfect guard against legislative extravagance, the abolishment of all life offices, and the prohibition of further state indebtedness, are great and important improvements; which the security of the tax-paying people of Illinois imperatively demand.

There are other valuable improvements in the new constitution, and in its minor details it is as efficient for good as the old one; whilst the essential reforms which are introduced and that are indispensable to the people's security, cannot fail to induce a salutary legislation which may hereafter accomplish all other needed reforms that the public welfare demands.

Permit us once more to say to the free and intelligent farmers of Illinois, examine the new constitution well, and compare it fairly and impartially with the old one. W.

Greenville, Feb. 18, 1848.

State Register.

SPRINGFIELD:

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1848.

☞Mr. JOHN F. PRITCHARD *will leave next week, on a tour of collection for the Register in the counties composing the 7th and 3d Congressional districts. We hope our patrons will give him a hospitable reception.*

Phases of Illinois Whigery.

Illinois whigery has during the last year been a curious thing in its way. When the war first broke out the whole Illinois whig press, in common with the whig press everywhere, denounced it as unjust, wicked, abominable, &c. The Journal of this city, even at the time when our volunteers, six thousand strong, were making preparations for leaving for the theatre of war, exclaimed "who is ready to butcher poor Mexicans? speak quick, New York's seven regiments are nearly full!" This was doubtless intended as a complimentary 'good-bye, God bless you,' to the gallant spirits who stepped forward to vindicate the honor of the country and cover our state with glory. Several other papers chimed in, among which the Chicago Journal was prominent. That paper characterised the Chicago volunteers as "a worthless set, which could well be spared by their country. That paper also said of a New York battalion, that "they left their country for their country's good," meaning thereby that the country was lucky in getting rid of *them* as well as the vagabond volunteers of Chicago. Very encouraging and very complimentary all this to the gallant and patriotic spirits from Illinois and New York, who side by side enwreathed their respective states with an undivided chaplet of glory.

But the programme was changed. A new piece was brought out. The whigs of the constitutional convention nominated Gen. Zachary Taylor for President. They perceived that this war, which they so severely denounced at first, was popular in Illinois. The battle of Buena Vista had been fought, in which so many of our own Illinois boys had distinguished themselves and the state—some of them the very same that the Chicago Journal said could well be spared. To cover up their misstep in denouncing the war at its commencement, they hoped to retrieve their mistake by making a loud hurrah and noisy demonstration in favor of one of its leading heroes. The whig press throughout the state, regardless of their former position, all wheeled into line and become as strenuous supporters of the war as they had previously been opposers of it. The Journal of this city came out with a voluminous article, going to prove that Mexico had committed numberless outrages against our government and people, and therefore deserved a severe thrashing. These assertions of the Journal were caught up by his whig brethren and quoted all over the state to show that the whigs were not opposed to the war as alleged by the "lying locofocos." The Chicago Journal followed suit in this retrograde movement, and declared that it had gone in for this war more strenuously than any other paper in the state. *It took care however not to take back what it had said about the Illinois and New York volunteers,* though it blamed us for mentioning the subject. The Alton Telegraph came into the measure and recommended old Rough and Ready for the Presidency.

And yet again, another change came o'er the spirit of their dream. General Taylor, on being interrogated declared that he would not become a whig candidate for the Presidency. He declared explicitly that he had formed no opinion in relation to the great questions which divide the two parties of the country, such as the tariff, sub-treasury, &c., &c. The whigs pressed him sore to wring from him a consent to go the whole federal creed, and receive the support of the whigs—but all in vain.—He would not agree to it. This determined the whigs to lay him on the shelf. They could not ride into power on his back, so they had to cast about for a more reliable candidate, and Henry Clay again appeared in the arena as an aspirant for the candidacy, and laid down a programme for the next Presidential campaign, in which he embodied as a conspicuous tenet of the whig creed, and that the war was unconstitutional and unjust, and that we ought not to receive indemnity for our expenses in prosecuting it. The whig majority in Congress caught it up, and by a majority of one, reaffirmed and endorsed it as orthodox whig doctrine

No sooner was this done than these same Illinois whig presses chimed in with Mr. Clay. The Illinois Journal, who boasted of his patriotic support of the war, and was quoted all over the state as a *pro* war whig, immediately set to work to undo what he had done, and by way of making amends for having even pretended to be patriotic, denounced the administration for having plunged the country into an unnecessary, unconstitutional, wicked and bloody war. The Alton Telegraph which had once been so loud for Taylor, at once declared that it always preferred Clay, and this it repeats every week for fear that an impression may remain on the public mind that it was ever *really* in favor of the old hero. The Quincy Whig expressed the same views. The Chicago Journal ceases to boast of its support of the war, and even goes so far as to declare that the Senate ought not to accept all that Mexico offers, as indemnity, though it is not yet transpired how much she has offered.

Should the whig national convention nominate General Taylor (which, however, cannot for a moment be reasonably anticipated) we shall have another somerset. The whig leaders and whig papers will, for the time being, turn patriots again.

"Harmonious Whigery" in St. Louis."

The recent Taylor demonstration in St. Louis was a peculiar affair of its kind. After coaxing, drumming and a hypocritical sing-song of "no-party," for several weeks, the Republican faction did succeed in calling together a considerable assemblage of the people. Spasmodic attempts were made by the *real* no-partyists to cast off the whigs, but it was a failure. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Taylor, while a delegation was appointed to attend a whig convention to appoint delegates to attend the *whig* national convention; so much for the "no partyism" of the St. Louis Taylor movement. The Reveille, a neutral paper, thus speaks of the affair:

"We have no feeling for or against this movement for Taylor, and, therefore, can look upon the operations of the actors without prejudice, or a desire to misrepresent their positions. We have no sympathy with the whig, who would make a temporary use of Gen. Taylor to aid a local election, or the disappointed factionist who would use his name to gratify personal hostility, or the charlatan adventurers who would make use of a public meeting in Taylor's favor as an advertisement of themselves; we only regret that one so deserving of the gratitude of his country as old "Rough and Ready," should, after escaping the bayonets of the foe, be beset by such cabals as are wrangling at home for the opportunity to use his bright renown for their base personal interests. It is a proof of the political degeneracy of these days, that legislators at the capitol, and political pettifoggers at home, like the vultures hovering over a battle field, are ready to pounce upon the war-worn soldier, and prey upon his vitals. The unclean human bipeds are screaming at each ray of his fame, not with delight at its brightness, but with craving desire to bask in its lustre—to borrow selfish warmth from its patriotic glow; in short to abandon metaphor, they hope to make themselves so conspicuous as factionists in all public demonstrations in his favor, that, in the event of an election, they may obtain office under his administration. The war in Mexico, through the patriotic exertions of Scott and Taylor, backed by the administration, has been glorious, but we much fear it has opened a field of trouble at home;—it presents spoil, and has supplied ammunition to a relentless army of demagogues."

WHEAT.—We are informed by our farmers that the wheat crop in this region is in a most promising condition.

Speech of Hon. S. A. Douglass.

We commence on the outside of to-day's paper, the publication of Judge Douglass' speech upon the war, delivered in the United States Senate on the first ult. We commend this able and searching speech to the careful perusal of our readers, believing that it will convince every candid mind of the justice of our cause and the falsity of the declaration solemnly made by the whig majority in Congress, that the war is "unconstitutional and unnecessary."

Judge D. reviews our relations with Mexico and shows conclusively that they commenced hostilities by invading our territory, and that we acted only on the defensive in resisting such invasion. He shows that the march of our army to the left bank of the Rio Grande was recommended by Gen. Taylor, as a means of obtaining a permanent peace without a serious rupture involving bloodshed. He shows also that we have a clear title to the east bank of the Rio Grande and that Gen. Taylor was attacked upon American soil. He proves this, not only by American but by Mexican documents and history. He shows by "the documents" that Mexico repeatedly invaded Texas before the latter was annexed to the United States and that both sides regarded the Rio Grande as the boundary. All the Mexican generals that had a hand in these several invasions uniformly admitted it to be the boundary. No other was thought of. Their object was to recover Texas, but they did not call in question the fact that such was its boundary. Texas claimed to that river and drove the Mexicans beyond it, and established a civil government over it, organized counties and districts, congressional and judicial, an exercised various other acts of sovereignty. By the act of annexation this sovereignty was recognized by our government. Judge D. further shows that Paredes regarded the crossing of the Rio Grande by Arista as an invasion of Texan territory. But the Mexicans changed their views as soon as they came in possession of whig speeches and whig editorials, and took the position that we had marched our army into *disputed* territory, claimed by both parties. These whig documents furnished them with arguments that the territory was not even "disputed territory," but indisputably the property of Mexico.

We shall give the conclusion of this speech next week. Accounts from Washington state that it was listened to throughout by a crowded auditory. The galleries were filled and a very large number of members from the other house were in attendance.

Death of John Quincy Adams.

We learn by a brief telegraphic despatch in the St. Louis papers that this great man died on the 23d inst. His disease was paralysis. He was attacked in his seat in the Representatives' Hall of the capitol, whence he was conveyed to his lodgings, where he died.

His funeral obsequies took place at the capitol on Saturday. All the bells of the city were muffled and tolled at intervals through the day. The stores and places of business were generally closed and business suspended. A large number of edifices, public and private, were shrouded in mourning, and the concourse at the capitol was immense. The galleries of the Hall of Representatives were crowded and many were excluded.

The telegraphic despatch gives the following:

"After the reading of the journal, funeral obsequies were joined in. The President, Heads of Departments, officers of the army and navy, and foreign ministers then entered.

"After reading a passage from the scriptures, prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Gurley, and the choir sang "Hear what the voice from Heaven proclaims." An eloquent discourse was then pronounced by Rev. Mr. Gurley from Job, chap. 11, verse 17. There were then singing and prayer, followed by a civic procession a mile in length, bearing the corpse of the lamented dead to the vault."

Mr. Adams has performed a distinguished part in the history of our country. His education was of the first order and he was early familiarized with public affairs. In 1778, at the age of eleven years, he accompanied his father to the court of Versailles, where he remained eighteen months, occupying his time with the study of the French language. At the end of this period he returned to America, where he remained three months, when he again accompanied his father to Europe. He afterwards, at the age of fourteen, went to Russia, as secretary of legation to Francis Dana, where he remained a year and then made the tour of the principal countries of Europe, and returned to Paris in 1783. He remained two years longer in Europe, and then returned once more to America, and entered Harvard College, where he graduated at twenty years of age, and entered upon the study of law. His studies finished, he went to Boston and commenced practice. In 1794, he was appointed minister to the Netherlands, where he remained several years. From this mission he was transfered to Berlin, where he remained some time and returned again to America in 1801. The next year he was elected to the Massachusetts state senate and the following year a senator in Congress. In 1809 he was sent as minister to Russia. In 1814 he aided in concluding the treaty of peace at Ghent. He was afterwards sent as minister to England, whence he was recalled and appointed Secretary of State under Monroe. He was elected in 1825 President of the United States, by the United States House of Representatives, no choice having been constitutionally made by the people. Upon the expiration of his term and failing of a re-election he returned to Massachusetts and was soon after elected to Congress, where he has continued ever since, a most industrious and active member, notwithstanding his advanced age and long period of public service.

Thus has his whole life been spent in the exercise of public trusts. Few men have held as many and various offices as he. Many of his acts are deserving of the highest admiration and many have been severely censured. His views and conduct were often difficult of explanation. He exercised very fully the privilege of changing his party relations, and on this account the honesty of his motives has often been called in question. He always favored a "liberal construction" of the constitution and seemed to believe that a strong central government was best calculated to perpetuate our independence. These views were doubtless imbibed in very early life, and were consequently difficult of eradication. His affinities were generally those of the federal school of politics, and, though he at one time abandoned that party, he has been generally identified with their movements especially during the latter years of his life. Within a few years he seems to have harbored a very decided hostility to the institution of slavery, and has figured very conspicuously in the collision on this subject between northern and southern members in Congress.

It is said that he has, from his youth to the close of his career, kept a diary of all the political events and movements that have come within his knowledge, embracing even the minutiæ of all such private conversations as were calculated to illustrate or throw light upon the political history of our country. This voluminous diary will doubtless be published, and form a most valuable book of reference to the political student and statesman. His own reasoning and conclusions upon the facts given will of course be received with such deductions as are due to the political bias and peculiar relations which have operated on him through life. His diary may also serve to explain to some extent many of the mysterious acts of its author to which we have alluded.

☞Hon. George Washington Campbell, a distinguished citizen of Nashville, died at that place on the 17th inst., aged eighty years. Mr. Campbell has filled several important posts in the government of the United States, he was minister to Russia, Senator in Congress, and subsequently Secretary of the United States Treasury.

☞A revival of religion is in progress in the Second Presbyterian and Methodist churches in this city. In the latter there have been several additions to the church, and in the former a very decided interest is manifested. At Jacksonville, rising two hundred converts have been made, and the good work is still going on.

The New Constitution—Election.

On Monday next the new constitution will be submitted to the people for their acceptance or rejection. The people will be called upon in their primary capacity to pass their judgment upon an organic law of the state which if accepted will govern them, and their children after them. This reflection makes the casting of a vote upon it an act of the gravest importance, and it is to be presumed that every voter has made himself acquainted with its provisions. It has been published in all the papers in the state, as well as in pamphlet form by order of the convention, and all, who desired it, have had an opportunity to give it a perusal, hence the people will vote understandingly.

We took occasion to comment at length upon its leading provisions while they were under the consideration of the convention. When the instrument was completed we expressed our dissent to many of its provisions, but accorded to it our preference in comparing it with the old one. This preference has since undergone no change, neither have our objections to such provisions as we opposed been removed by any of the numerous arguments that have come in our way. We have never doubted that the new instrument came far short of the expectations of the people, and that much less than was hoped for will be gained by the change. This cannot, however, be repaired now. We have two evils presented to us, and our only alternative is to choose the least. It is very difficult to determine which to take, but in summing up for our own individual guidance, we have decided to vote for the new one.

We have, since the adjournment of the convention, given but few editorials in relation to it, for the reason that our columns have been filled by communications upon it, from a great number of the ablest writers in our state. Our citizens seemed disposed to discuss it through the papers, and we have noticed that nearly all the papers seemed inclined to leave the discussion to the people. Both sides have had a hearing. Its advocates and opponents have written much and ably upon it, and we have been gratified to observe that the press have opened their columns to both sides.

Whig Views of the Rumored Treaty.

The Chicago Journal, which recently lectured us for saying that the doctrines advocated by it were calculated to encourage the enemy in their resistance of our army and their refusal to accept the olive branch at our hands, speaks thus in regard to the rumored treaty of peace.

"If the crushed republic of Mexico has granted more than we can in honor ask, we look for magnanimity to a fallen foe at the hands of a magnanimous senate. "The poverty but not the will" of Mexico has consented to a treaty, and wisdom would dictate that *we should not take all that is granted*, merely because "it is nominated in the bond."

Here it is assumed that the Mexicans have, without much doubt, consented to a treaty disgraceful to themselves. Thus from the commencement of the war till the present time have the whig press insinuated to the Mexicans, that our purpose in carrying on the war has been to swindle them, to rob them of their territory, to "crush" and destroy them, without any pretext of right or justice on our part. Even now when they are anxious to make a peace it is hinted to them that they have given us too much, and this hint is thrown out even before the amount given is known to the public. Suppose a treaty, upon the terms proposed by the Mexican authorities, should be concluded, and shortly after broken by Mexico, would not the whole body of the whig press sanction and approve of the perfidious act as enthusiastically and zealously as they have opposed the war? The Journal has already indicated the ground it will assume upon the happening of such a contingency. It is—that we *took too much*, and therefore the Mexicans were not bound by the treaty. "The poverty and not the will of Mexico consented to the treaty," therefore she had a right, when she got rich and able, to break such a treaty and vindicate her rights.

Another Litter of Banks.

Gov. BEBB, has recently issued his proclamation giving notice of the organization of *seven* more banks, thus swelling the whole number in Ohio, to FIFTY-FOUR, with an aggregate capital stock of nearly $8,000,000.

The following is a list of this litter:

Farmers' Bank,	at	Ashtabula.
Wayne County Branch,	"	Wooster.
Belmont Branch,	"	Bridgeport.
Knox County Branch,	"	Mt. Vernon.
Union Branch,	"	Massillon.
Portage County Branch,	"	Ravenna.
Muskingum Co. Branch,	"	Zanesville.

The Dayton Empire says:

"According to the returns made to the Auditor of State, on the first Monday of November, 1847, the forty-seven banks then in operation, had a circulation of $8,221,678 50, with but $2,601,446 75 *specie* on hand, to redeem it, a dangerous disproportion, being a little more than *four* dollars in paper for every one dollar in specie. With such a disproportion, should a panic occur followed by a run upon the banks, which now that the magnetic telegraph is in such extensive operation, could be spread all over the state in a few hours, the whole system must go down in a single day, like a wreck to the bottom of the ocean."

The Empire also has the following:

"We note also, in passing that the old Wooster Bank has a circulation of $491,761, to but just $92,190 80 of specie in its vaults—more than *five to one.*"

MR. BALL, the colored preacher, who left here last fall for New Orleans for the purpose of taking passage on a packet for Liberia, but was detained by obstructions in the Mississippi till after the packet left, has gone to an eastern port with the intention of going out in the first ship that may sail. We have been requested to make this statement that those who contributed the funds to aid in sending him may know that they will be properly applied in the accomplishment of the object contemplated by the donors.

☞The Journal of yesterday has three quarters of column purporting to be a reply to our brief paragraph, refusing to soil our columns with his effusions. Whilst he does not touch a point of ours, he does that which is the most agreeable of all things to him, he covers himself all over with praise, as usual. That is his hobby, and one would think that by this time he had rode it to death, but he has an inexhaustible fund of conceit and a rare talent for self-glorification. Every number of his paper contains more or less allusions to his great capacity and the great things he has achieved in his time.

He has, however, managed to weave into his self-glorification a false statement. He says that we have complained of his personalities. Never. On the contrary, they have highly diverted us, and shown his readers how hard pushed he is, and what means he can descend to in his attempts to overthrow our positions. He says that it is his desire to give up personalities and engage in argument, to which he expressly says that he "is really and inwardly averse." If he had told his readers that he was *incapable* of political argument, he would have hit the mark and given a truthful apology for its non-appearance in his columns. We have always explained to his readers that he was in some measure excusable for his personalities, because he was ignorant of politics and could do no better. His readers expect him to do something, and praise of himself and denunciation of us is all that he can achieve. These things may disgust his readers, but we assure him now, as we did last week, that they do not annoy us.

ERROR CORRECTED.—If Mr. Clay should receive the nomination of a Whig National Convention, I have the best reason for believing that Gen. Taylor, under no circumstances whatever will permit his name to enter into the canvass.—*Wash. Corr. Phil. North American.*

CONTRA.—We have the highest authority for declaring, that Gen. Taylor will not, under any circumstances whatever, withdraw his name, or suffer it to be withdrawn from the canvass, and that is, *Gen. Taylor himself.*—*National Whig.*

"If Mr. Clay should receive the nomination of the Whig National Convention," Illinois whigery is pledged to bolt the nomination—and go for Taylor—"without a why or a wherefore—"constitutional" whigery said it—Baker, Lincoln, Logan, *et id omnes genus*, proclaimed it good, and the whig press threw the "Rough and Ready," banner to the breeze. Will they stick to it? No!

CAMPAIGN STATE REGISTER.

Circulate the Papers.

We will furnish the State Register during the coming political campaign—from the 1st June until the 15th November—a period of five months and a half, for 75 cents. Ten copies for $7.

We fix the price for this term at the very lowest rates, in order the doctrines for which we contend may be as widely disseminated as possible, and we hope that our efforts in this behalf may be responded to—by our friends obtaining for the "Campaign Register" a wide circulation.

Democratic State Convention.

Nearly all of the democratic papers in the state have responded to the call of the State Central Committee, and it is a subject of gratulation that with one or two exceptions, every recommendation of the committee meets the approbation of all. We intended to copy in this number all the articles upon this subject that have come to hand, but our limits preclude them. The exceptions to which we have referred are the Ottawa Free Trader and Chicago Democrat. Opposed to them are all the other democratic papers in the north, and from all that we can learn from our correspondence, they speak the voice of the north.

The Free Trader insists that its own peculiar and sectional views should govern the democracy of the whole state. To this its neighbor the Joliet signal replies, giving a scathing rebuke to the dictation of the Free Trader, and assumes the position that the north subscribes to no such views. The Galena Jeffersonian has also taken the matter up, giving assurance that the great majority of the north are with the central committee. The Peoria Press strenuously advocates their recommendations. We doubt not that in view of this universal expression of opinion, that the Free Trader and Democrat will abandon their opposition and yield to the voice of the party.

The north and the south have fought side by side in many a warm battle, and they will again be found united heart and hand in the coming campaign, as well as in all future contests with the common enemy. Those who seek to foment divisions and build up factions will be put down by the masses. They may slough off from the party, but our strength will not be impaired by the purifying process. The banner state will be true to herself in every trial, and our principles will be borne out triumphantly by a faithful majority which cannot be corrupted nor seduced from duty to advance the schemes of individuals, who regard their own aggrandisement as paramount to principle.

Whig Doctrines.

Mr. Alexander Bullitt, a distinguished whig member of the Louisiana Legislature, offered the following resolutions in that body recently:

"*Be it resolved by the Senate, &c.* That the existing war between the United States and Mexico was the consequence and a natural result of a line of violent and contumelious policy pursued by Mexico against the dignity of the Government and the rights of the people of the United States.

"*Be it further resolved,* That in the prosecution of a war thus forced upon us by the Republic of Mexico the belligerent rights accruing to the United States to wit: the right of conquest and the privileges and immunities appertaining thereto, are perfect and may be exercised without violating the law of nations or giving just cause of offence to any power whatever."

The National Whig, the Taylor organ at Washington city says, these resolutions "will be responded to by nine-tenths of the whig people of the land, because they contain the truth and nothing but the truth."

We doubt this response. What says the Taylor organ of Illinois whigery?

☞We publish in another column a communication from a gentleman in Chicago, by which it appears that there is no small degree of dissatisfaction with the course of the Chicago Democrat. This rupture between the member of the fourth district and his constituents has been for a long time expected, but we do not anticipate any serious detriment to the democratic party in consequence of it. The democracy of that district will be found true to the great principles they have ever maintained, and any defection, on the part of the individual who nominally represents them, will work no change in their political views. He may leave them, but they will not follow him. They are not responsible for his doctrines and acts, neither will the residue of the state recognize him as an exponent of the popular sentiment of Illinois. This disclaimer is necessary, in order that his peculiar views may not be identified with those of the party.

Temperance Celebration.

The Sons of Temperance of this city had a celebration on the 22d. The exercises were very interesting. The two divisions of the Sons, dressed in the regalia of the order, met at Temperance Hall at 2 o'clock, where they formed a procession and marched, to music, to the 1st Presbyterian church. The services were opened by an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. BERGEN, pastor of the church.—The church choir next sung a temperance anthem, accompanied by the organ, played by Mr. ROSE, the accomplished blind organist. WM. I. FERGUSON, esq., then delivered a most eloquent address, in which he gave a clear outline of the object of the association, the good it has done, and the glorious results anticipated by its members. No one could have listened to him without being convinced that this new engine of human improvement is destined to a perpetuity coeval with the most lasting institution ever devised by man. Though the eloquent speaker did not, according to the general practice of temperance orators, urge such as were not "sons" to join the order, yet he gave such a glowing picture of the usefulness and sublimity of the institution, that no one could fail to be convinced that all who have not yet availed themselves of its benefits should do so without delay. The address concluded, the whole order sung a temperance hymn, and the exercises were closed by a prayer by the Rev. Mr. JAQUES of the Methodist church. The procession was again formed, and returned to the Hall, escorted by a numerous body of citizens, among which were many ladies.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Mr. WILLIAM D. SWAN, principal of the Mayhew Grammar Schools, Boston, has published a series of fine books for teaching reading in primary schools.

The first of the series entitled "The Primary School Reader, Part First," is designed for beginners. By it the young pupil is taught the names of the letters and their elementary sounds; the art of combining them into words, and of pronouncing those words distinctly and correctly.

"The Primary School Reader, part second," is an appropriate sequel to "Part First," designed for pupils further advanced.

"The Primary School Reader, Part Third," is a continuation of "Part Second," and consists of simple and interesting stories in prose and verse, calculated to enlist the attention and faculties of children.

"The Grammar School Reader" consists of selections in prose and poetry, with exercises in reading.

These five works seem to be superseding all other reading books in primary schools, and will doubtless be generally adopted by western teachers.

"The District School Reader," the last of the series, consists of exercises in reading and speaking, and is designed for the highest class in public and private schools.

A new grammar of the English language has also been generally introduced in the eastern schools.—Its author is JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, esq., editor of the United States Gazette, one of the finest scholars in the country. The chief merit of this work is the great simplicity of explanation, which characterises it throughout. The work is a decided improvement upon the old and obscure books so long used in most of our schools.

All of these books may be obtained at BIRCHALL & OWEN's book store, in this city.

☞The Mississippi, we understand, is now entirely clear of ice, and rising; boats may be expected in a few days.

Correspondence of the Register.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.

Messrs. Lanphier & Walker:

Pursuant to a call signed by all the leading democrats of this city, a meeting was held in the court house, on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose, as stated by the call, of considering "the policy of the general administration in relation to the Mexican war, and other subjects of national importance, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary and proper to aid in sustaining the same."

At the appointed hour the meeting assembled, and was organized by calling Dr. Maxwell to the chair, and appointing Charles McDonnell and D. M. Bradley secretaries. After the object of the meeting had been stated by the chair, Mr. Gregg was called for, who responded in a very pointed and effective speech, which he concluded by offering the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the existing war was produced by the act of Mexico, and that the President in providing for the defence of the country, by directing the occupation of the frontier on the Rio Grande, by our armies, acted entirely within the scope of his constitutional powers, and in a manner best calculated to promote the national welfare and honor.

2. That the war being eminently just and necessary for the vindication of the rights of the country, it is the duty of every citizen to sustain, by all the means in his power, the efforts of the government to prosecute it vigorously and effectively until the enemy shall yield to our reasonable demands for redress, and consent to fair and honorable terms of peace.

3. That the extraordinary course of certain distinguished statesmen and a portion of the public press of the country in denouncing the war, has led to the encouragement of the enemy, and the embarrassment of our government, and is unpatriotic, factious, and inconsistent with the proper duties which the citizen owes to his country. That such conduct has imposed an imperative obligation on the people of the whole country to rally with more than common zeal and determination of purpose around the administration to shield it from the bitter attacks of reckless partisans, and to uphold with it the best interests and true honor of the Union.

4. That it is the duty of congress to provide promptly such supplies of men and money as the exigencies of the war may require, and to give to the administration a vigorous support in all constitutional measures for its effective prosecution; that those who hesitate or refuse to vote for such taxes or imposts as are necessary to maintain the public credit, judge falsely of the spirit and patriotism of the people, and by their timid policy contribute to prolong hostilities with the enemy, and thus increase the public expenses, and impose additional burthens upon the country.

5. That the recent call of the President for an increase of the military force, and for additional means to meet the extraordinary expenses of the government, was dictated by wisdom and true policy;—that the delay of Congress to respond to this reasonable and proper call, is highly prejudicial to the public interests, and reflects discredit upon that portion of its members by whose factious opposition such delay has been occasioned.

6. That the conduct of such democratic members of Congress as have thrown obstacles in the way of the administration in the prosecution of the war, or have attempted to thwart its just and reasonable policy, is especially inconsistent, and wholly at variance with the principles that ought to have controlled their action; that their dereliction from duty at the present time, is peculiarly unfortunate for the country, as well as disreputable to themselves, and will admit of no excuse or justification.

7. That the project of withdrawing our troops from the interior of Mexico and establishing a defensive line, is dictated by no just considerations of policy; is utterly inadmissible in every point of view in which it can be considered, and would subject us to all the horrors of a border war, without any of the advantages we now possess.

8. That territorial indemnity for past wrongs and outrages, and for the expenses of the war, is, in our opinion, just and reasonable, and, under present circumstances, ought to be insisted on, and we can see no cause for apprehension or alarm in an extension of the limits of the confederacy.

9. That we hereby fully approve, and now reiterate as our own sentiments, the resolution unanimously passed by the general assembly of this state at its last session, to-wit:

"That our senators in Congress be instructed and our members requested to vote for any proposition, constitutional and practicable, for raising men and money to carry on the war, and that they aid by every means in their power, any measure or proposition, that in their opinion will nerve the arm of government to increased vigor in the prosecution of the same."

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, signed by the chairman and secretary, be forwarded to the President of the United States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The ninth resolution was offered as an amendment by Mr. Dallingall and accepted by Mr. Gregg. The resolutions were then adopted by acclamation. Loud calls were made for Mr. Hoyne by an assemblage of whigs, abolitionists and negroes, who had been drilled and brought there for the purpose, and whose estimation of Mr. Hoyne and his opinions was probably measured by the total disregard which that gentleman evinced for the harmony of the party to which he professes to belong. Amid much noise and confusion the gentleman arose and expressed his hearty concurrence in the resolutions just passed, but thought them somewhat defective, as other matters of importance had been passed over, and he wished to supply the hiatus by offering a set of resolutions which he held in his hand. He accordingly presented two ideas, hammered out into six resolutions, which he read and submitted to the meeting, which very properly rejected them. Upon this some confusion arose on the part of the whigs and abolitionists who had intruded themselves among us, for the purpose of witnessing the effect of the resolutions read by Mr. Hoyne, the contents of which it is probable they were cognizant of before the meeting was organized. But as the object for which the meeting had assembled had been fully attained by the passage of Mr. Gregg's resolutions, Dr. Egan moved an adjournment, which was carried.

Such are the facts in relation to this meeting, and I should not obtrude upon your columns with the concerns of this county or district, were it not that in addition to the evils which we suffer from the latter being unrepresented in our national councils, the former is without a democratic paper. 'Tis true that the people of this district have gone through the prescribed formalities of electing a member of Congress since 1843. There is also a paper published here called the Democrat. With its character as a public journal you are well acquainted; and but for its unfairness and *dishonesty* in relation to the meeting of Wednesday last, I should not be under the necessity of troubling you as I have before remarked. The Democrat of Thursday and Friday, the 24th and 25th of February, publishes what purports to be the proceedings of our meeting, but, in order to enable you to understand that report, I would inform you Dr. Maxwell had scarcely pronounced the meeting adjourned when Mr. Hoyne, by his own motion, (i. e. by stepping into it,) took the chair, and organized a meeting of whigs and abolitionists, on whom he again thrust his resolutions. I send you a copy of those model resolutions, and it is a matter of surprise that the first one has not received a proper notice from the Democrat for "its classic and beautiful language, dignified expression and exalted sentiments"—garnished as it is with the rhetoric of the "pot house," and the nomenclature of billingsgate. The whole were finally lost sight of, and two resolutions of a less objectionable character were offered by Mr. Arnold as substitutes, and passed.

I have here given you a hurried sketch. The account published by the Democrat is a fraud upon the public, as the acting editor well knew. But this is not all. He also tried to induce the assistant secretary to draw up the proceedings of both meetings as the proceedings of the meeting which had assembled under the call, and by that means make it appear that all the obliquities—moral and political—of that paper and its owner, were endorsed by the democracy of Chicago. H.

THE BAPTIST DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Baptist Almanac and Annual Register for 1848, gives the following grand total of Baptist organization, ministers, members, &c., in the United States:

Ministerial associations, 564; churches, 9,888; ordained ministers, 5,656; licensed preachers, 1,199; the whole number of church members, 731,906; the number of baptisms during one year, 37,009.

In the entire world there are said to be 13,804 Baptist churches, 8,469 ordained ministers; and 1,031,836 church members; and the number of baptisms in one year is set down at 57,905. Hence it appears that more than one half of all the Baptist churches, ministers and members, in the world are to be found in the United States.

From Mexico.

Correspondence of the Picayune.

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 13, 1848.

Since writing you yesterday I have had an opportunity to look into a few city of Mexico papers from the 1st to the 9th inst., and although I cannot gather much of importance, I can perhaps select a few items of interest.

El Velo de Gracias, a paper published at Queretaro, on the 2d inst., has not a line in it that does not breathe death to the peace party of the country, and its articles being somewhat on the witty order, can be read and laughed at by those who see them. The paper is rather too small to affect the peace market to any considerable extent, and we shall not alter our figures from their present high and firm estate.

Several other articles in the Star have a tendency to show that the editor is convinced that peace will soon be established.

From la Bandera del Pueblo.

AGUASCALIENTES.—The Government of Pena y Pena, in order to show the people the necessity of making peace, has made an arrangement with Scott that the American troops shall occupy all the principal capitals with the exception of Queretaro.

The moderate party have limited themselves, for the present, to making Pena y Pena Dictator.

The same paper says this State (Aguascalientes) has pronounced against the Government of Queretaro according to the plan issued by the National Guard, which we have before us, in which they declare they will sustain said resolutions with arms in their hands. Chiapas has done likewise.

La Bandera concludes: "The treason of the government at Queretaro is every where perceptible, and public opinion begins to express itself. The towns will soon rise in mass against the odious invader, and the Republic from, the struggle, will rise triumphant, if not regenerated, as the illustrious Gen. Santa Anna said in his memorable manifesto of the 16th of August."

In Durango the Indians still continued to be very troublesome, and the Government was organizing a force to put them down.

A private letter from San Luis Potosi, of January 20th, says: "Peace is perfectly restored here." But the papers contain not a line worth transmitting.

The Star of the 4th has the following from the Echo del Comercio of the 3d inst.

Yesterday, a little after 1 o'clock, P. M., was signed in the village of Guadalupe a treaty of peace, by Nicholas P. Trist and Senores Couto, Cuevas and Atristain.

We do not know the particulars, but we know that Mexico will receive seven millions of dollars.

The same paper says: We are assured that yesterday, as soon as the treaty was agreed upon, expresses left for Vera Cruz, Cuernavaca and Toluca.

Padre Jaruta has been hovering about Pachuca, but has evaded all attempts to arrest him.

The following interesting items are also from the Star:

LUZ VEGA.—It will be seen by reference to an order in our paper that this individual has been pardoned by Gen. Scott.

SANTA ANNA.—Both the State and capital of Oajaca, whither Santa Anna sought an asylum, when so hotly pursued by Gen. Lane, have refused to extend any aid to the fugitive ex-President. The turbulent genius of Santa Anna, and his ambition for command, says the writer, have destroyed the confidence of the people in him, and no doubt given rise to the step. The general's horses were compelled to turn towards Coscatlan.

Democracy of Brown.

In pursuance of previous public notice, a number of the democratic citizens of Brown county assembled at the court house, in Mount Sterling, on Saturday, February 19th.

On motion, Jonathan Dearborn, M. D. was called to the chair, and John Bigler, appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then stated by Dr. James Brockman.

George S. Myers, William Taylor (Brush) and J. H. Smith, were then appointed delegates to the congressional convention.

On motion of John Bigler, the following preamble and and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the democrats of Brown county have entire confidence in the talents and integrity of Maj. Wm. A. Richardson, their present member of Congress, believing him to be, in peace as in war, the fearless patriot, and ardent friend and faithful guardian of their rights and interests; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said delegates be, and they are hereby instructed to use all fair and honorable means to secure the nomination of Major Wm. A. Richardson, as the democratic candidate for Congress, in this district, at the August election.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend Mount Sterling, Brown county, as a suitable place, and Wednesday the 14th day of June as a proper time for the meeting of the congressional convention, but will cheerfully acquiesce in any arrangements in regard to time and place which may be made by the committee for the district.

Resolved, That the time for holding primary meetings to nominate democratic candidates for Brown county be and the same is hereby changed. The meetings in the precincts to be held on Saturday April 8th and the officers charged with the duty of counting the votes and declaring the result, to meet at the court house in Mount Sterling, on Wednesday the 12th of April.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the officers, be published in the Prairie Pioneer, and other democratic papers of the district, and the editors of the same are hereby respectfully requested to direct attention to the resolution adopted by this meeting in referene to the time and place of meeting of the congressional convention,

JONATHAN DEARBORN, Chm'n.

JOHN BIGLER, Sec'y.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—The Connecticut Enquirer of the 27th inst. publishes the names of one hundred and seventy-four residents of that town, 69 males and 105 females, who are seventy years old and upwards! Of this number *seven* are 90 and upwards, *forty-four* are 80 and upwards, and *one-hundred and thirty-three* are 70 and upwards. The average age of the whole number is 82 years and 2 1-4 days, and the aggregate age 14,312 years!

This is a most remarkable statement, and speaks well for the healthiness and "steady habits" of the good town of Litchfield. We doubt if it can be beaten on the score of longevity.

FANATICISM.—The Boston "Liberator," under the ominous caption of "*Dissolution of the Union*," notices a petition which was presented to the legislature of Massachusetts on the 4th inst. "from Isaac Austin and others, of Nantucket, praying that a convention of the people of the State may be called to deliberate what measures shall be taken to protect the rights and liberties of the people, and to *provide for a peaceful secession of Massachusetts from the Union*. This petition (which is only a drop of the coming shower) gave rise to an animated discussion. Mr. Bryant, of Barre, hoped that the petition would not be referred to the Judiciary Committee. *The House owed it to their dignity to refuse to give it any consideration.*" After some debate, the petition took that direction!—*Washington Union.*

A DUEL.—The Memphis papers, of Tuesday last, contained a rumor that S. S. Prentiss, esq., of New Orleans, had fallen in duel with young Mr. Irwin, of this state, the grandson of Mr. Clay. We feared that the rumor was true, as we knew that Mr. Irwin passed through this city a few weeks ago for the purpose of challenging Mr. P. for remarks made in court in relation to Mr. I.'s father. We are happy, however, to find it contradicted by the Memphis papers of Wednesday. A challenge was sent and accepted, and the parties made two attempts to meet each other, but were arrested by the civil authorities and put under bonds to keep the peace.—*Louisville Journal.*

GEN. TAYLOR'S POLITICS.—A gentleman who came up the river yesterday, and who is a good whig, had a conversation with General Taylor, at his own house. Taylor said it made no difference whether a democrat or whig was elected President that a national bank was out of the question, and there was little difference of opinion on the tariff. He said emphatically that he would make no pledges to carry out whig measures.—*Lou. Dem.*

CENSUS OF BUFFALO.—By a census recently taken, it appears that the population of Buffalo is 40,521.

THE WIFE.

Happy he to whom kind Heaven
Rich in grace, a wife has given-
Virtuous, wise, and formed for love,
Gentle, guileless as a dove.

Let him thank his God for this
Pure, o'erflowing cup of bliss;
Pain may never linger near,
With such a friend to soothe and cheer.

She, like moonlight, mild and fair,
Smiles away each gloomy care,
Kisses dry man's secret tears,
And with flowers his pathway cheers.

When his boiling heart heaves high,
Flashing fire from his eye—
When kind Friendship seeks in vain
Passion's wild career to rein.

Then her gentle step is near;
Softly drops her soothing tear,
As when evening dew comes down
On the medows, scorched and brown.

Some have sought their bliss in gold;
Some for fame their peace have sold;
Gold and glory in the hand
Crumble like a ball of sand.

Heaven sends man the faithful wife;
Life without her is not life;
And when life his o'er, her love
Gilds a brighter scene above.

From the Joliet Signal.

Gen. Cass—The Presidency.

In several states strong expressions have been made in favor of the nomination of General Cass for the Presidency. The democratic state convention of Ohio has recommended him as the choice of the democracy of that state to the national convention, which is to assemble at Baltimore, in May next.

The nomination of Gen. Cass will be hailed with satisfaction by the west. The administration has had no truer champion than this distinguished statesman. He has served his country in the tented field, and in her halls of legislation. His transcendent abilities have done much to sustain the honor of our country in this war. The powers of argument and eloquence which have been used by him in the Senate of the United States, to show the justness of our cause, are engraved upon the hearts of his countrymen; and will be remembered by all true Americans. Notwithstanding the democracy of Illinois are bound to give their undivided support to the nominee of the national convention; still, judging from the expressions that we have heard, we believe that Gen. Cass is the first choice of a large majority of the democratic party of the state—however the present distinguished incumbent of the executive chair, would not be objectionable.

Gen. Cass' untiring support of the present administration, has strengthened his claims upon the confidence of his political friends. The success of the great national measures established and carried out by the administration of the James K. Polk, will not fail to have a powerful effect upon the coming election. The measures of the democracy, as carried out by the administration, are rapidly growing in the confidence of the public. The whig party will be compelled to raise some new issue in order to blind the people in regard to their real principles, which are so disastrous to the prosperity of the Union, in order to be successful. The principles of whigery have been so often repudiated by the people of this republic, that they are convinced that they cannot succeed by advocating them openly.—The whig party never have been, nor never will be, successful in a contest for principles.

Whatever preferences there may be among the democratic party of different portions of the Union, for the several distinguished statesman whose names have been nominated in connection with the Presidency, the decision of the national convention will settle the matter. The entire party will stand manfully and unitedly in support of the nominee of the national convention, whoever he may be, if he is the embodiment of democratic principles. Notwithstanding the anti-war panic endeavored to be created by the whigs, the democratic candidate for the Presidency will be triumphantly elected, if the party acts unitedly. The deceptions and delusions which the whig party have endeavored to palm off upon the people, are too visible to be hidden; and the results of the coming election will furnish substantial proof of the fact.

Economy of the English and American Telegraph.

The following statement, which was made by a London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, suggests a comparison of the cost of transmitting intelligence on the English and American Telegraphs:

"The Electric Telegraph Company has commenced its operations in London, and transmits messages to all parts of England. The price charged for sending a message of one hundred words to Liverpool is £5. Do you not do this business cheaper? The distance between London and Liverpool is about 220 miles."

To this inquiry the St. Louis Republican responds as follows:

"The distance between Louisville and St Louis is we believe, by the wires, about 276 miles. The charge on this line, which (as on all the lines established by Mr. O'Reilly) is much lower than over the lines established by Kendall & Smith, for a message of one hundred words is, under the present tariff, $3 05, and will be under a tariff, which is soon to take effect, only *two* dollars and twenty-five cents. For a less distance—to wit, 220 miles—the English Telegraph charges $25. At the same rate on the O'Rielly line, the charge ought to be between this and Louisville *thirty-one* dollars and thirty-six cents. It is, in fact, only *two* dollars and twenty-five cents, or about *fourteen* times cheaper than on the English lines."

Even this disparity will be increased by the establishment of a telegraph agency, by which messages may be condensed, by means of a cypher, known to the agents at each end of the line. The St. Louis Reveille explains how it is follows:

"This system, if we understand its claims rightly, has strong arguments to commend it to favor, among which, not the least are *secrecy* and *economy*. For instance, a person in this city, wishing to communicate with another in New York, hands to the agent at this place for transmission, a perhaps elaborate message. The agent turns it into cypher, by which process the number of words used is greatly reduced and secrecy secured, and then forwards it by telegraph to his associate agent in New York. That agent turns it back into its original form, and delivers it to the person for whom it is intended. Should it require a reply, the New York correspondent, in like manner, hands to the agent there the necessary message, and that agent, turning it into cypher, forwards to the agent at St. Louis, &c. So great, we are informed, is the economy secured by this system in regard to the telegraph—the charge being only on the number of words forwarded—that the agents, after allowing themselves a reasonable commission for services, are still able to bring the whole expense of transmitting a message, greatly within the ordinary cost."

☞Col. E. D. Baker, of Illinois, and Wm. Cost Johnson, of Maryland, arrived in New York on the 14th inst. They were present, by invitation, for the purpose of addressing a Taylor meeting, which was to be held in one of the wards of that city, and also the great gathering, for which preparations were making, on the 22d.

The Herald's report of this *Taylor* meeting winds up thus:

"When Colonel Baker sat down, some one proposed three cheers *for Polk and occupation, which were given.*"

☞A telegraphic despatch to the St. Louis Republican from Philadelphia, dated February 28, says:

"Intelligence has been received of a terrible revolution in Caraccas. President Monarces attacked the Congress while in session. The soldiers fired in at the members, killing many of them and taking the rest prisoners. The furniture of the building was destroyed, as well as the portrait of Bolivar. The remainder of the members were afterwards carried to the hall and compelled to adopt resolutions exonerating the executive from all blame and declaring an amnesty. The cause of this sudden revolution was the impeachment of the President."

From the St. Louis Union, 29th.

Destructive Fire at Cincinnati!—Three Steamers Burned!!—Loss of Life!!!

A telegraphic despatch received at this office yesterday afternoon, announces the destruction by fire at the port of Cincinnati, on Sunday night last, of three large class boats, the Trenton, Circassian, and Hendrik Hudson. A wharf boat also was destroyed. The boats were valued at $45,000—probably a low estimate. There was an insurance on them of $28,000. The two first named were cut loose soon after the fire was discovered, but burned to the water's edge while floating in the stream. The Hudson was freighting for New Orleans, and had a valuable cargo, on which there was an insurance of $20,000.—From three to five lives were lost.

These boats were all nearly new, and were fast running passenger steamers. The Trenton measured two hundred and seven tons, and was owned at Pittsburgh, where she was built in 1847. The tonnage of the Circassian was one hundred and seventy-eight tons. She was built at Brownsville, in 1845, and was owned in Pittsburgh. The Hendrik Hudson was built at Cincinnati, in 1846, where she was owned. Tonnage, 246 tons.

Law Reform.

The New York correspondent of the Washington Union gives the following in relation to the labors of the commissioners appointed to revise the practice and pleadings in the courts of law in the State of New York. They will soon have the first division of the report ready to submit to the legislature.

"The changes proposed are of the most sweeping description. There is to be no special pleading; no "declaration," with its "counts;" no "replication," nor "rejoinder;" no capias—no nothing. Instead of the present technical and artificial mode of the plaintiff's setting forth his cause of action, (by "declaration,") he states, simply and directly, that on such a day, at such a place, John Smith, the defendant, borrowed of him, Sam Jones, the plaintiff, fifty dollars, which he promised to pay, but never has paid from that day to this. To which John Smith the defendant, replies—instead of the present form of plea—with equal simplicity—that he did not borrow fifty dollars from Sam Jones—or that, true, he borrowed fifty dollars, but paid it, according to promise—as the case may be. In fact, the pleadings (and all other proceedings in law and equity are to be brought down to "the level of the meanest capacity," and all distinctions between the two great divisions of jurisprudence abolished.) The "capias" gives way to a summons, couched in the most intelligible terms, to be issued either at the commencement of the suit, or during its progress, or at any other period that may seem good to the plaintiff. The whole mass of legal verbiage is swept out utterly. How far an innovation so radical will answer in its practical operations, remains to be seen. With a view of fairly testing the experiment, the commissioners do not design to bring in the second division of their report on criminal practice and pleadings until they see this new system awhile at work."

Congressional.

[Telegraphic Despatches of the St. Louis Union.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

Mr. Allen introduced a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to report whether in their opinion, the act of '98 requires amendment, in order more effectually to punish persons holding correspondence with the enemy in time of war.

Also, a resolution removing the injunction of secrecy in all private and executive business.

He also submitted a resolution recommending the Senate to go into private session.

Mr Sevier moved that the Senate do now go into Executive session on the treaty; which motion was agreed to, and the treaty was referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cass, from the committee on Military Affairs, made a report concerning the claims incurred against the Government in California by Col. Fremont.

This report was ordered to be printed, and twenty thousand additional copies ordered to be furnished.

FEB. 24.—The Vice President called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Douglass gave notice, that on to-morrow, he would ask leave to introduce a bill relating to the territory of Nebraska.

Mr. Allen moved to take up the resolution which he had previously offered, calling on the President for information, whether an armistice existed with Mexico; and if so, by what authority it had been entered into.

Mr. Allen moved to take up the resolution instructing the Judiciary to report, whether in their opinion, the act of 1798 requires amendment. Adopted.

Mr. Baldwin's resolutions in relation to the Wilmot Proviso came up in order.

Mr. Rush moved to lay the resolution on the table, which motion was agreed to.

A message was received from the House, announcing the death of Ex-President Adams. Mr. Davis, of Mass., responded to the resolution, and the Senate unanimously resolved to attend his funeral, after which the Senate adjourned.

House.—The Hall was much crowded. The Speaker delivered an eloquent eulogy upon Mr. Adams.

Messrs. Hudson, Holmes, Vinton and McDowell, addressed the House—each one paying a beautiful tribute to the illustrious dead.

The customary resolutions were adopted, after which the House adjourned.

Funeral Obsequies of J. Q. Adams.

WASHINGTON, February 25th, 1848.

The Senate was not in session to-day. Crowds have been taking leave of the remains of Hon. John Q. Adams, which reposes in an elegant coffin in the Capitol. The public buildings and departments are dressed in mourning, and all public business is suspended. The weather is cold and gloomy.

FEBRUARY 25th.

The funeral ceremonies took place this afternoon. It was a mournful scene, attended by thousands. Nothing occurred to mar the solemnities of the occasion. The coffin was enveloped in folds of the American flag. The hearse was drawn by four black horses. The favorite horse of the deceased was conducted in the rear. The corpse was taken to St. Stephens' church for temporary interment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

The bells were tolled at intervals, and the stores have mostly been closed, and business suspended. Numerous public and private edifices, and indeed nearly every building in the avenue, shrouded in mourning. The capitol was thronged at an early hour by mourning spectators. The galleries were crowded to overflowing, and many were excluded.

The House and Senate met at 12 o'clock.

After the reading of the journal funeral obsequies were joined in. The President, heads of departments, officers of the army and navy, and foreign ministers then entered.

After reading the Scriptures, prayer was offered up by Rev Mr. Gurley, and the choir sang "Hear what the voice from Heaven proclaims." An eloquent discourse was then pronounced by Rev. Mr. Gurley from Job, chap. 2, verse 17th. There were then singing and prayr, followed by a civic procession a mile in length, bearing the corpse of the lamented dead to the vault.

ILLINOIS.—No state has more reason to be proud of the prompt manner in which her citizens rushed to the battle-field, at the call of their country, and of their gallantry during the conflict. Her representatives in Congress are equally distinguished for their patriotic support of the war—all of those representatives, save one, Mr. Lincoln, the whig member. His course in denouncing his country, has called forth a stern rebuke from many of his constituents, and will be yet more signally condemned.—*St. Louis Union.*

REMARKABLE ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENON—DECREASE IN THE SIZE OF THE SUN.—By recent discoveries at the National Observatory, Washington city, and other places, it has ben ascertained that the sun has decreased in volume nearly one tenth! and this singular phenomenon has occured entirely during the past month.

The change took place suddenly, since, according to accurate observations, on the morning of the 18th it presented its usual volume to the vision of the spectator, yet, as it arose the next day, the alteration was easily perceptible to the naked eye! Its form, too, is altered. Its latitude has decreased while its longitude has been prolonged!

Sons of Temperance.

At a regular meeting of the Sangamon Division, No. 20, Sons of Temperance, held at Temperance Hall, on the 24th Feb., 1848, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That for the general attendance and much of the interest given to our meeting in celebrating the birth day of WASHINGTON, we are indebted to many friends who are not members of our order. To the editors of the State Register and Illinois Journal, for giving our notice a place in their columns. To the trustees of the 1st Presbyterian church, for the privilege of holding our meeting there. To the Rev. Messrs. BERGEN and JAQUES, for their services in the opening and closing ceremonies. To Mr. ROSE, the organist, and to the choir, under the charge of Mr. HUNTINGTON, for their choice and appropriate selection of pieces, the excellent performance of which added life and interest to the occasion. To Mr. THOMAS LEWIS and others, for furnishing additional seats. And to the ladies and gentlemen of Sangamon, who, by their attendance, have shown a disposition to encourage the effort we are making in support of temperance, for which we hope they will receive our thanks and best wishes for their future prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to brother WM. I. FERGUSON, for the able and eloquent address delivered by him on that occasion, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Resolved, That the papers in this city be requested to publish the foregoing resolutions.

E. M. HENKLE, W. P.
A. R. ROBINSON, R. S.

☞If ELI COOK, esq., our present efficient mayor, will consent to become a candidate for re-election to that office, he will receive the support of his

NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

The Markets.

SPRINGFIELD, March 3.

Pork, $1 50a$2; Bacon, 5ca6c.; Lard, 4½c.; Beef, $2—on hoof; Butter, 12½c.; Eggs, 5c.; Beeswax, 22c.; Flour, $4 50; Wheat, 60c.; Corn, 12½c.; Cornmeal, 25c.; Oats, 16c.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 29.—Flour, $4 12½a$4 15, for choice Prime Wheat, 85ca86c.; Oats, 31½a32c in sacks; Pork, mess, $7 50; Lard, $5 50a$5 60.

N. ORLEANS, Feb. 29.—Flour, $4 67½; Corn, 45a46c.; Pork, mess, $8 87½ bbl; Bacon, 4½a5.

DIED.—In this city, on Sunday morning last, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with remarkable patience and christian fortitude, Mr. ENSLEY T. GOUDY, aged 36 years.

☞Since the WONDERFUL SUCCESS of Dr. STORM'S SCOTCH COUGH CANDY has become the common theme, several preparations of Sugar or "Tarter Emetic" have been offered to the public as "Cough Candy."—The INJURIOUS tendency of this MINERAL EXPECTORANT is too well known; to need our caution against its use, in diseases of the breast and lungs.

The public is assured that the ingredients of Doctor Storm's SCOTCH COUGH CANDY are purely vegetable, and that it will not injure the most delicate constitution. It may be used by children as well as adults. Full directions for use accompany each package.

Messrs. J. H. BARNARD & BRO., wholesale Druggists, No. 140, Main street, St. Louis, Mo., will supply all country dealers, and agents generally.

PRICE, one dime per package, three for twenty-five cents, one dollar per dozen.

The only authorized agents at Springfield, are C. F. Hughes, Birchall & Owen, and P. C. Canedy; at Petersburg, Brown & Bro.; at Viiginia, C. H. Oliver.

☞To avoid counterfeits, enquire for Dr. STORM'S SCOTCH COUGH CANDY, prepared by Hamilton Wade, St. Louis, whose written signature is on the wrapper.

Feb 11.

BRIDLES, Saddles, Martingales, &c. on consignment for sale low.

dec. 24. LEWIS & ADAMS.

LEATHER.—Sole, upper, harness, bridle, skirting, calf, kip, lining, binding and pad skins, for sale by

dec. 31. LEWIS & ADAMS.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Springfield, on the 1st day of March, 1848.

☞Persons calling for any of the following letters, will please say they were PUBLISHED. Two cents cost will be added for advertising.

A.
Addams, Zavin
Austin, Thomas
Alsbery, Henry
Armstrong, John
Arnett, P. C.
Asbury, P. R.
Armstrong, Thomas D.

B.
Basworth, J. A.
Baker, S. W.
Blair, W. W.
Baughman, Jacob
Barnhart, Allen
Brown, William
Broadwell, Josiah
Ball, S. S., Eld. 2
Bates, Josiah
Bush, John
Belian, Eleaner
Bennett, Miss Martha
Branson, Andrew
Bennington, Wm. H. H.
Bradley, William
Burrell, Benjamin
Bayes, Mrs. Mary
Bradley, Thomas
Brawner, Elizabeth

C.
Clay, James
Canover, William
Cline, John M.
Cornell, Seth
Cook, Francis M.
Carman, Jacob
Collins, Barba 2
Chilton Mathias
Craig, Andrew
Cory, Mr.
Coleman, Miss Elizabeth
Cordwell, Dr. William
Craften, Edward
Constant, Archibal
Commen, Mr.
Clark, A. (Fancy creek)
Clifford, Elizabeth E.
Chibbus, Richard
Carter, William G.

D.
Dillen, Allen H.
Darlin Dr. E.
Dardin, John J.
Davis, Thomas R.
Duncan, Elijah
Duff, James M.
Duff, Millen
Duff, G. B. or T. E. Morgan
Dunbar, G. S.
Dorrell, Samuel
Dunham, Charles
Dunn, John

E.
Earnest, David
Edwards, James N.
Eno, Ed. J.

F.
Fudge, Samuel
Fulbington, Mr.
Foster, William
Fairchild, Moses
Forr, Dr. A. W.
Flint, A.
Frue, Mrs. Mary
Fuller, Mrs. Harriet
Farnam, Ephraim
Fears, Wilson S. 2
Freeman, Horace
Foley, Henry

G.
Griffin, Jessee 2
Graham, Wm.
Gash, John N.
Grant, D. W. W. 3
Gray, F. T.
Givens, William T.
Galloway, S. N.
Grant, William
Gillock, Miss Elizabeth
Gibbons, Thomas 2
Gray, James
Gray, Elipias
Grisham, Ireno
Gillock, G. B.
Garrettson, Samuel
Gibbons, Matilda
Groesbeck, Jacob
Gatton, James William
Grubb, George

H.
Hearne, N. care of Warren Hall
Herald J. B.
Hill, Joseph
Harding, Hiram
Hutton, B. F.
Howard, Jacob P.
Holtzman, Mrs Elizabeth
Hood, John or Arahood
Hillis, Mrs. Zillah
Harris, Andrew Jackson
Hutchinson, Wm. T.
Haynes, John
Houghton, F. E.
House, William, jr.
Hurley, Isaac
Hasferd, Miss Amanda
Hillis, John
Hood, Charles C.
Harris, Alvin
Hesser, Miss C. L.
Hall, William
Hood, Mary
Harper, ——

I.
Inman, Robert

J.
Jack, W. J. 2
Judd, William 2
Joyce, Edward
Jones, William D.
Jones, Jonathan W.
Jones, Joshua W.
Jones, M. A.
Jack, Mrs. Nancy
Jones, John T.
Johnson, D. & Co.
Jackson, Babe

K.
Kelley, Bernard (drover)
Kent, P.
King, Edward
King, William
Kelley, E.

L.
Langfield, James
Lacy, C.
Lanterman, Abraham
Latham, Richard
Levering, A.
Leigh, Horace
Leeming, Peter
Lloyd, Hiram
Lambert, William B.

M.
McCoy, Hamilton
Martin, Abraham
Morrison, Wm. (colored)
McGnlagin, George
Merithew, Benjamin A.
Maxwell, Inia
Matthews, Francis M.
Megosi, Antonia (Antonia family)
Marshall, Josiah F.
Merideth, Joseph
Moore, Miss Maria
Miller, Mary Jane
McGauge, William
Mathew, Mrs. Ellen
McClair, James
Matthews, Charles
Miller, Josen
Mills, Jesse
Maltby, Josiah
Mills, Fergus
Mussic, Sylvanus

N.
Newsom, David 2
Nesbit, S. G.
Nuckles, Charles D.
Neal, John
Nixon, George
Nicols, Richmond H.
Nixon, Allen

O.
Owens, Williams or Jas. Smith
Oneal, Samuel

P.
Pyle, Thompson
Pickard, Philander
Parks, Virgil
Pennoyer, Rev. A. L.
Pomeroy, H. R. 2
Purcell, B. J.
Post, William
Pearse, William G.
Patty, Mercer B.
Pord, Mrs. Melissa

R.
Reynolds, N. C.
Ruk, Heinrich
Robinson, Dr. B. S. 2
Rodgers, Thomas
Radford, Wm. J.
Ralsten, William 2
Renshaw, Wiley P.
Robinson, Miss Lydia A.
Reigel, Simon
Rymer, Precious or Joshua Brown
Riddle, William
Rankin Edmund
Riddle, Wm. R.
Rankin, E.
Rape, Daniel
Ritchey, John H.
Reun, H. or John Smith
Renshaw, B. F.

S.
Staton, Daniel
Shoberth, Wolfgang
Swingley, Mrs. Maria
Sherrill J. G.
Smith, John Nelson
Stipp, Miss Jane
Scott, Elihu
Strawbridge, James
Stout, Miss Eliza P.
Smith, Miss Nancy
Shoup, Jacob
Singer, William
Smith, Isaac
Shmidt, Magdilda
Stout, Philemon
Strawbridge, Margaret
Short, James
Smith, R. P. 2
Stout, Daniel R.
Stallins, Stephen
Spangler, Joseph
Seamon, Isaac D.
Snyder, John

T.
Triplett, James H.
Turner, Mr.
Trotter, Mrs. Marian
Tomlinson, Lewis
Taylor, Isaac
Tipton, John P.
Taylor, James
Talbott, Lucinda
Terrell William
Timmens, James A.
Taber, B. C.
Talbott, Dr. F.
Thomas, Miss Margaret N
Thomas, David
Tunison, Carnelius N. 2
Taylor, Wickliff Elder
Tilford, G. P.

W.
Williams, Henry
Washburn, William
Washburn, A. R.
Watson, Mrs. Adeline
Whitecraft, Rachael
Ward, A. or Jas. Owe
Woosley, Rigden
Wright, William
Winn, Miss Corrilla
Williams, Benjamin M.
Woods, Giles W.
Watts, L. P.
Williams James M.
Watson, A. M. 3
Williams, J. B.
Wood, Adolphus
Wethers, Quinton
Witheron, James H.
Washburn, Geo. O.
Williams, Jacob G.

V.
Van Patton, Mindert
Vandoren, Peter C.
Vance, B. H.
Van Ornam, Peter

Y.
Yeamans, Nathan

J. R. DILLER,
Post Master.

March. 3—3w.

Office of Secretary of State,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, Feb. 25, 1848.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, at Springfield, Illinois, for furnishing paper for the use of the state, as follows: 250 reams no. 2, printing paper, 25x38 inches, at least one fourth linen stock, 46 lbs. to the ream; and 25 reams plain foolscap paper, of medium quality.

The proposals will be opened on the first day of September next, in Springfield. The paper to be delivered in good order, in Springfield, on or before the first day of November, 1848.

The contractor to give bond in the penal sum of $10,000 for the faithful performance of the contract.

H. S. COOLEY,
Secretary of State of Illinois.

The Quincy Herald, St. Louis Union, Louisville Democrat, American Manufacturer, (Pittsburg, Pa.,) Pennsylvanian, (Pa.,) New York Evening Post and Boston Post will insert the above three times weekly and send their accounts for settlement to the office of Secretary of State. March 3—6w.

RAILROAD NOTICE.

THE undersigned being about to collect the property of the Sangamon and Morgan Railroad Company together, hereby requests all persons having any property belonging to the said company to return the same without further delay. An immediate attention to this notice will save trouble. The undersigned would be much obliged for any information which may lead to discovery of any of the above named property, and would suitably reward any person for the necessary information.

Feb 25—tf J. I. SHIPMAN, Ch'f. Eng'r.

A TEACHER WANTED.

THE undersigned are desirous of employing a competent teacher of the English language, for one or more years. We have a permanent fund to be applied to that object. Persons who may apply for the situation as teacher must come well recommended, and none need apply who are not, in every respect, qualified to teach English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic and Mathematics.

J. T. D. STAPP,
F. FORMAN, Directors.
E. CAPPS,

Vandalia, Feb 25—6w

JOSEPH McDOUGAL, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, CINCINNATTI, OHIO,

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. He is a commissioner of Illinois, to take depositions, acknowledge deeds, etc.

☞Office with Messrs. Chase & Ball, east third street.

Feb 25, '48—tf

To Discharged Volunteers.

THE highest price paid in CASH for Soldiers' Land Warrants, of forty or one hundred and sixty acres each, at our banking house, north-west corner Main & Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Feb 25—2m E. W. CLARK & BROS.

ESTATE of JOHN DONOVAN, Dec'd.—Public notice is hereby given, that on the 1st day of May next, I shall attend before the probate Justice of the peace of Logan county, Illinois, at his office in Camden, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of John Donovan, late of said county, deceased, when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

feb 4—4w* JOHN P. CLARK, Adm'r.

Legal Notices.

State of Illinois—Menard County.

Of the May term of the Menard Circuit Court, A. D. 1848.

Harry Riggin and Henry C. Rogers, administrators of Mathew Rogers, deceased.

vs

Sarah Rogers, Mathew Rogers, Timothy M. Rogers, Mirima L. Riggin, James Riggin, Betsey M. Riggin, Amberry Rankin, Aminda Rankin, Anna Higgins and the unknown heirs of J. L. Rogers, deceased.

IN CHANCERY—BILL FOR PARTITION.

AFFIDAVIT having been filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of said county, that Mathew Rogers, Timothy M. Rogers and the unknown heirs of J. L. Rogers, deceased, are not residents of the state of Illinois, notice is hereby given that a writ is pending in the circuit court aforesaid on the chancery side thereof, and that a subpœna in chancery was issued, returnable to the next term of said circuit court to be held at Petersburg, on the first Monday of May, 1848, at which time and place, you, the said Mathew Rogers, Timothy M. Rogers and the unknown heirs of J. L. Rogers, deceased, are required to appear, demur, plead or answer said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed against you, and the matters and things therein contained will be decreed accordingly.

T. L. Harris sol for comp. NATHAN DRESSER,
March 3—4w Clerk.

PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

Harry Riggin and Henry C. Rogers, Administrators of Mathew Rogers, dec'd.

vs

Sarah Rogers, Mathew Rogers, Timothy M. Rogers, James Riggin, Betsey M. Riggin, Miriam L. Riggin, Amberry Rankin, Aminda Rankin, Anna Higgins and the unknown heirs of J. L. Rogers, deceased.

THE defendants will take notice that the plaintiffs will present a petition, at the next term of the Menard circuit court, to be held at Petersburgh, on the first Monday of May, A. D., 1848, praying an order of said court for a sale of lot six, (6) in block two, (2) the north half of lot seven, (7) in block two, (2) and lot eight, (8) in block two, (2) all in the north-west quarter of Athens; also lot one, and the north half of lot three, (3) both in block one, in the north-east quarter of Athens—all in the county of Menard, in the state of Illinois, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the debts allowed and adjudged against said estate, when and where you can appear and show cause, if any you have, why said petition shall not be granted.

HARRY RIGGIN,
T. L. HARRIS, Atty. HENRY C. ROGERS,
March 3, 1848—3w Adm'rs.

State of Illinois—Menard County.

Of the May term of the Menard Circuit Court, A. D., 1848.

Colby Knapp, administrator of Henry Loatzlahlser, deceased, vs James Murray.

BILL TO FORECLOSE MORTGAGE.

AFFIDAVIT having been filled in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court, that James Murray hath gone out of the state, and on due enquiry cannot be found. Notice is hereby given that a writ is pending in the Circuit Court aforesaid, as above stated, on the chancery side thereof, and that a subpœna in chancery has been issued, returnable to the next term of said Circuit Court, to be held at Petersburg, on the first Monday of May next, 1848, at which time and place you are required to appear and demur, plead to or answer said bill in chancery, or the same will be taken as confessed against you, and the matters and things therein contained decreed accordingly. NATHAN DRESSER,

T. L. Harris, sol for comp. Clerk.

March 3—4w

State of Illinois—Menard County.

In the Circuit Court of said County, to May term, 1848.

Erastus C. Torrey and Eliza S. Torrey,

vs

Francis Regnier and Felix Regnier.

IN CHANCERY—BILL TO SET ASIDE CONVEYANCE.

THERE appearing on file, in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of said county of Menard, an affidavit showing that Felix Regnier, one of the above defendants, does not reside in the state of Illinois, notice is therefore given to the said Felix Regnier, that a suit is pending in the Circuit Court for the county and state aforesaid, on the chancery side thereof, entitled as above, that process has been issued therein, returnable to the first day of the next term of said court, to be begun and holden at the court-house, in Petersburg, on the first Monday in May, 1848, and that unless he, the said Felix Regnier, shall appear at said time and place, and demur, plead to or answer the bill filed in said suit, the same will be taken as confessed against him.

NATHAN DRESSER,
T. L. Harris, sol for comp. Clerk.
March 2, 1848—4w

State of Illinois—Menard County.

In the Circuit Court of said County, to May term, A. D. 1848.

William E. Trent,

vs

Alexander Trent, Henry Trent, Pleasant S. Trent, Cason Pemberton and Amy Pemberton, Henry Miller and Louisa Miller, Jefferson Orr and Parthena Orr, Henry Bell and Rebecca Bell, Joseph Cogdal and Susan Cogdal, John Erwin, Jasper J. Erwin, Arvilla Erwin, Euphama Erwin, Alonzo Erwin, Sophia Sampson, (late Sophia Baggs) and John Sampson, the unknown heirs of Caleb Baggs, deceased, and John Temberton,

IN CHANCERY.

AFFIDAVIT having been filed in the clerk's office of the circuit court of said county, showing that Jefferson Orr and Parthena Orr, two of the above defendants, are not residents in the state of Illinois, notice is hereby given to the said Jefferson Orr and Parthena Orr, that a suit is pending in the Circuit Court for the county and state aforesaid, on the chancery side thereof, entitled as above, that summons has been issued therein, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court, to be begun and holden at the court-house, in Petersburg, on the first Monday in May, 1848, and that unless they, the said Jefferson Orr and Parthena Orr, shall appear at said time and place, and demur, plead to or answer the bill filed in said suit, the same will be taken as confessed against them.

T. L. Harris sol for comp] NATHAN DRESSER,
March 2—4w Clerk.

State of Illinois—Menard County.

In the Circuit Court of said county, to May term, A. D. 1848.

Elijah Taylor, *cestuy que trust*, William W. Bennett, *cestuy que use*, George U. Miles.

vs

John Bennett, Richard E. Bennett, Charles B. Waldo, Mary J. Waldo, Nathan Dresser, Nancy E. Dresser, Henry Easley and Lucy Ann Bennett.

IN CHANCERY.

AFFIDAVIT having been filed in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of said county, showing that Henry Easley and Lucy Ann Bennett, two of the above defendants, are not residents of the state of Illinois, notice is therefore given to the said Henry Easley and Lucy Ann Bennett, that a suit is pending in the said Circuit Court, on the chancery side thereof, entitled as above, that summons has been issued therein, returnable on the first Monday in May, 1848, to the term of the said court, then to be begun and holden at the court-house in Petersburg; and unless they, the said Henry Easley and Lucy Ann Bennett, shall appear at said time and place, and demur, plead to or answer the bill filed in said suit, the same will be taken as confessed against them. NATHAN DRESSER,

T. L. Harris, sol. for comp. Clerk.
March 2—4w

State of Illinois—Menard County.

In the Circuit Court, May Term, 1848.

George Power, vs James Murray.

IN ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said James Murray that a writ of attachment has been issued from the circuit court of Menard, at the suit of said George Power, against the estate of him, the said James Murray, for the sum of two hundred and six dollars and twenty-eight cents, directed to the Sheriff of said county, and returnable to the first Monday in May, A D,1848, that said writ has been returned by said Sheriff endorsed: "levied this attachment January 18, 1848, on the following real estate, to wit: the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section six, (6) in township eighteen, (18) range four, (4) containing fifty-six acres and 79-100ths of an acre, the east half south-west quarter of section thirty-six, (36) township nineteen, (19) range five, (5) containing eighty acres. Also part of the west half of the north-east quarter of section twenty-three, (23) in township nineteen, (19) in range five, (5) containing five acres;" and that unless he, the said James Murray, shall be and appear before the said Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be begun and held at the court house, in Petersburg, on the first Monday in May, A. D., 1848, give bail, and plead within the time limited for his appearance, judgment will be entered, and the estate so attached will be sold. NATHAN DRESSER,

T. L. HARRIS for plaintiff. Clerk.
Feb 25—4w

In the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware.

For Sussex County, September Term, A. D., 1847.

John Roads.

vs

James Marsh and Mary his wife, Berton Stockley and Ellen his wife, Eliza Roads, William Roads, Rufus Roads, Hinman Roads and Mary Ann Roads.

PETITION FOR PARTITION, PETITION FILED AUG. 3, 1847

AND now to wit, this twenty-fifth day of September, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, it appearing to the court that summons to appear and show cause why partition of the premises, in said petition mentioned, should not be made according to the prayer of said petitioner, directed to the said defendants, hath been regularly issued, but that the said William Roads, Rufus Roads, Hinman Roads and Mary Ann Roads, defendants, have not caused their appearance to be entered upon such process, within such time and in such manner, according to the rules of this court, as the same ought to have been entered, in case such process had been duly served. And on motion of Elisha D. Cullen, esquire, solicitor for petitioner, and affidavit being made to the satisfaction of this court, that the said last mentioned defendants reside out of this state, it is ordered by the chancellor, that the said William Roads, Rufus Roads, Hinman Roads and Mary Ann Roads, do appear in this court on the fourteenth day of March, A. D., 1848, and show cause, if any they have, why partition of the premises in said petition mentioned should not be made according to the prayer of said petition. And it is further ordered by the chancellor, that a copy of this order shall, within three months, be inserted in the Illinois State Register, a newspaper published in Springfield, Illinois, and shall be continued in the said newspaper, for the space of six weeks next after its first publication; and that a copy of the said order shall, within thirty days, be posted up in the office of the Register of the Court of Chancery, for Sussex county, and at the court house door, at Georgetown, for said county.

SUSSEX COUNTY, ss.—I do certify that the above is truly copied from the record. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of said court, at Georgetown, this tenth day of November, 1847. J. D. RODNEY,

Jan 28—6w Reg. C. C.

Estray Notices.

SORREL MARE.—Taken up by Francis Irwin, of Randolph county, a sorrel mare, with a blaze face, right hind foot white, is supposed to be four years old next spring, about thirteen hands high; appraised to $15, February 7, 1848.

F. MAXWELL, Cl'k.

LIGHT SORREL HORSE.—Taken up by Andrew Hughes, living in Bernadotte Precinct, in Fulton county, Illinois, one light sorrel horse, with a small white spot on the left side of his neck, some white on his left hind foot, blazed face, seven or eight years old, about fifteen hands high; appraised to $45, February 14, 1848.

F. J. PORTER, Cl'k.

SORREL MARE.—Taken up by John Clalaugh, jr., two miles south-west of Carlyle, a sorrel mare, light mane and tail, fourteen hands high, is supposed to be three years old last spring; appraised to $20, Feb. 10th, 1848.

W. C. LONG, Cl'k.

SORREL FILLEY.—Taken up by Hugh Campbell, in the six mile prairie, Perry county, one sorrel filley, with some white in the face, one white foot, three years old next spring, thirteen hands high; appraised to $15, January 31, 1848.

C. L. STARBUCK, Cl'k.

BRIGHT BAY MARE.—Taken up William R. Holly, at Honey Point, in Macoupin county, one light bay mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, blaze face, some saddle marks, about twelve years old; appraised to $30, January 18, 1848.

J. A. CHESNUT, Cl'k.

SORREL HORSE & BROWN HORSE.—Taken up by Thomas C. Kendall, two miles west of Woodburn, Macoupin county, a sorrel horse, seven years old, about fourteen hands high, has three white feet, a blaze in the face, shod all round, some saddle marks, appraised to $25. Also a brown horse, about fifteen years old, marked with the harness, shod all round, fifteen hands high; appraised to $10, Feb. 8, 1848.

J. A. CHESNUT, Cl'k.

DARK SORREL HORSE.—Taken up W. C. Stevenson, five miles south-east of Jacksonville, one dark sorrel horse, eleven or twelve years old, about fifteen hands high, marked with the collar, shod before with steel-toed shoes; appraised to $37, February 22, 1848.

J. HENLEP, Cl'k.

BAY MARE COLT.—Taken up by Seth Lattridge, in Apple River Precinct, Jo Daviess county, one bay mare colt, black mane and tail, left hind feet white, has a star in the forehead, about fourteen hands high, about two years old; appraised to $36, January 19, 1848.

R. SEAL, Cl'k.

BAY MARE.—Taken up by William Glenn, living in Cold Water Precinct, Pike county, one large bay mare, about ten years old, has a few white hairs in her forehead, black mane and tail, the right hind leg somewhat swelled, shod before; appraised to $25, January 26, 1848.

JOHN J. COLLARD, Cl'k.

BAY MARE.—Taken up by Wm. Pickett, of Georgetown Precinct, Randolph county, a bay mare, six or seven years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, a star in the forehead, streek of white on the nose; appraised to $20. Also one sorrel horse, supposed to be three years old, about twelve hands high, a star in the forehead, the left hind foot and the left fore foot white; appraised to $6, February 12, 1848.

F. MAXWELL, Cl'k.

ONE BAY HORSE.—Taken up by Francis Hancamp, in Hanover, Clinton county, one bay horse fifteen hands high, ten years old, appraised to $21, November 8, 1848.

W. C. LONG, Cl'k.

SORREL HORSE.—Taken up by Joseph Foglesamy, one mile north of Hanover, Clinton county, a sorrel horse, white mane and tail, blaze in the forehead, three years old last spring; appraised to $30. Also one brown horse, white stripe on the nose, hind feet and legs white, lump on one hind leg, ten years old; appraised to $15, January 16, 1848.

W. C. LONG, Cl'k.

BAY MARE.—Taken up by John Gilworth, in town. 9 north, range 10, Jersey county, one bay mare, a star in the forehead, black legs, mane and tail, is about fourteen hands high, supposed to be about twelve years old; appraised to $20, Dec. 4, 1847.

GEO. W. LOWDER, Cl'k.

FROSTY COLORED MARE.—Taken up by James Bradshaw, in town. 9 north, range 10, Jersey county, a mealy or frosty colored mare, switch tail, about fourteen hands high, and supposed to be four years old next spring; appraised at $20, Dec. 11th, 1847.

GEO. W. LOWDER, Cl'k.

BAY FILLEY.—Taken up by James Hawkins, Jersey county, a bay filley, one year old past, a small white spot on the right hind foot, a few white hairs in the forehead; appraised to $15, on the 11th day of December, 1847.

GEO. W. LOWDER, Cl'k.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that I will attend before the Probate Court, within and for Sangamon county, state of Illinois, on the first Monday in the month of May, A. D., 1848, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of John Taylor, late of Sangamon county, now deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and requested to present their claims at the said term of said court, for the purpose of having the same adjusted. A. CAMPBELL,

March 3, 1848—4w Adm'r.

ESTATE of A. C. TRENT, Dec'd.—Public notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of March next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Menard county, Illinois, at his office, in Petersburgh, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of A. C. Trent, late of said county, deceased; when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

feb 11—4w* ALEX. TRENT, Adm'r.

ESTATE of JOHN PERRYMAN, Dec'd.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of John Perryman, deceased, late of Shelby county, Illinois, to present the same for adjustment, before the Court of Probate, at his his office, in Shelbyville, in said county, on the first Monday in the month of April next. All persons indebted to said estate are also requested to make immediate payment.

Feb. 18, 1848.—4w PINCKNEY MOORE, Ad'mr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, administrator of the estate of Birch Vermillion, deceased, will be and appear before the probate justices' court of Sangamon county, state of Illinois, on the first Monday in the month of May next, for the purpose of settling claims against said estate; when and where all persons having such claims are hereby notified and requested to produce the same for their legal adjustment.

MATHEW VERMILLION,
Feb. 25, 1848.—4w Adm'r.

State of Illinois—Sangamon County.

Of the March Term of the Circuit Court of said County, for 1848.

Mary Miller, for the use of John T. Wickoff,

vs

Peyton Foster, Sally Foster—late Sally Miller, William Foster, Peyton Foster, Jr., Leonard Foster, Sarah M. Foster, William Roach, Elizabeth Roach—late Elizabeth Foster, George Orgon, Polly Orgon—late Polly Foster, Henry Miller, John Oliver and Peggy Oliver—late Peggy Miller.

AFFIDAVIT having been filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, for the county and state aforesaid, that Henry Miller, John Oliver and Peggy Oliver—late Peggy Miller, are not residents of the state of Illinois, notice is given to the said Henry Miller, John Oliver and Peggy Oliver, that a writ is pending in the circuit court, in and for the county and state aforesaid, on the chancery side thereof, wherein Mary Miller, for the use of John T. Wickoff, is complainant, and you and others are defendants; that a subpœna in chancery has been issued in said cause, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court, to be holden at Springfield, on the third Monday of the month of March next, A. D., 1848; at which time and place you are required to appear and demur, plead or answer said bill in chancery, or the same will be taken as confessed against you, and the matters and things therein contained decreed accordingly. J. CALHOUN, Cl'k.

S. W. ROBBINS, Compl't's Att'y.
Feb. 4—1848.—4w

Petition to sell Real Estate.

TO William B. Short, Maria Short, late widow of James W. Estil, deceased, and Mary Ann Estil, infant child of said James W. Estil, deceased, and all others interested.

You will please take notice, that I shall, at the next term of the Menard circuit court, to be holden at Petersburg, on the first Monday of May, 1848, present a petition to said court, praying an order thereof, to sell the north half of the east half of the north-west quarter of section thirty-two, in township nineteen north, range six west, containing forty acres. Also the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of the same section, (32) township, (19) and range, (6) containing forty acres.—Also the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section six, township eighteen, range six west, containing thirty-eight acres and 27-100ths of an acre. Also sections numbered one, two, three and four, in block number one, in Bennett's addition to Petersburg. Also the undivided half of lots numbered one, two, three and four, in block number six, in Bennett's addition to Petersburg, or so much thereof as will be necessary to satisfy the debts allowed and adjudged against said estate; when and where you may appear, if you see cause, and show reason, if any you have, why said petition should not be granted. COLEMAN SMOOT,

Feb 4, 1848—4w Adm'r.

PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

Charles R. Welles, Administrator of David Prickett, dec'd.

vs

Charlotte Prickett, widow, and Christiana Prickett, Thomas Prickett, Gibson Prickett and Hannah Prickett, heirs of said David Prickett.

NOTICE is hereby given to said Charlotte Prickett, Christiana Prickett, Thomas Prickett, Gibson Prickett, Hannah Prickett, and all other persons interested, that I shall apply to the circuit court of Sangamon county, state of Illinois, to be holden in the city of Springfield, on the third Monday of March next, for an order of said court to sell the real estate of which the said David Prickett died seized, to pay the debts of said deceased, the personal property being insufficient for the same.

CHARLES R. WELLES,
Feb. 4—1847. Adm'r.

BOOT & SHOE MAKING.

THE subscriber has taken a shop on the north side of the public square, next door east of Mr. F. Clinton's store, where he carries on the above business in all its branches. Having an excellent stock of leather and other material on hand, and good workmen engaged, he will furnish the best article of gentlemen's and ladies' boots and shoes, of every variety of fashion, and such as cannot fail to give satisfaction. He will satisfy those who purchase his work, that they will obtain a good article, and that his work will so far exceed that of the imported, for beauty and service, that they will find it to their interest to continue to give him their patronage. And he will assure the public, that if industry, good articles in his line, can give him some claims for patronage, no exertion on his part shall be lacking to secure it.

☞I will take measure for Ladies' Boot and Shoes at their residences, if desired.

Feb 4—ly JAS. GORMLEY.

AT HEAD QUARTERS.

CONDELL, JONES & CO. would inform their numerous customers that they have already received and opened a handsome assortment of New Fall and Winter Goods, direct from the Eastern cities, and will be receiving large additions to their stock for some time to come.

Their supply this fall will form a larger and more complete assortment of dry goods, boots, shoes, caps, &c., than is usually found in any western store, and although customary to add a long list of articles received—it is now so well known that they keep all the latest styles and varieties of goods, that it may be omitted.

Having spent more time and money at the east in laying in the present stock than any former one, they have succeeded in getting bargains where others could not, and therefore can and will offer greater inducements to purchasers.

They respectfully invite all to call and see if their goods are not good enough and cheap enough to recommend themselves without any further advertisement.

Springfield, Sept. 24—tf.

TO MILLERS.—PRICES OF BOLTING CLOTHS REDUCED.—Three dollars per yard for No. 9 (40 inches wide) a gradual reduction down to one dollar and seventy-five cents for No. 1. It can be sent by mail at the same rate of postage as letters, to wit: Ten cents per ounce for 300 miles, or twenty cents per ounce for all distances beyond. It weighs about one and a quarter ounce per yard.

A constant supply of Mill Stones, Spindles, Screws, Fan Mills and Screen Wire, Portable Mills of different kinds, Plaster, &c. &c.

No. 217 North Main Street, next square above Missouri Hotel, St. Louis. G. & C. TODD.

February 18, 1848—2m.

A SPECIAL invitation to Farmers' Wives and Daughters.—LAVELY & STOUT will give you the highest market price for fresh Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Lard, Socks, Jeans, Linseys, Beeswax, or any other article of your trade you may bring to town—at their store, on the west side of the square—where they have a varied lot and good assortment of all kinds of GROCERIES as well as a few Dry Goods. oct. 29.

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.—Just received 100 cases of the best quality, selected from the manufacturer, including finest city made work for gentleman and ladies, men and boy's calf, kip and grain, of all qualities, ranging from small patterns to those of terrific size and weight, for sale on best terms.

nov. 5, '47. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

150 CORDS WOOD WANTED.—Sealed proposals will be received until the 20th March, 1848 at the office of the Secretary of State, for furnishing the state with one hundred and fifty cords of merchantable hickory wood, no white hickory to be included, to be cut four feet long, and delivered and corded up, at the state house, on or before the first day of November next.

Proposals will be received for the whole or any part of said wood. H. S. COOLEY,

Feb 4—7w Sec'y. of State.

BOOTS & SHOES of all kinds, suitable for every thing of the human kind, that walks; for sale at the lowest prices, by

oct 8 B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTINGS.—Superior French, English, German and American broad cloths, London and French cassimers and vestings, a rich and elegant assortment, direct from the importers, for sale.

nov. 5, '47. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

SASINETS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans—All of which we won't be undersold in.

dec. 24. LEWIS & ADAMS.

SAW MILL.—Messrs. Wood & Hall having purchased the steam saw mill, situated on the north side of the city, formerly owned by A. G. Herndon, and having made many repairs thereon, are now prepared to saw any quantity of lumber on the most reasonable terms.

Every body, roll on your logs, a fair price will be given for them. [Dec. 3, '47.

STEEL Bags and purse clasps, steel beads, rings and tassels, for sale by

Dec. 17, '47. CHATTERTON & BRO.

CHEAP CABINET WARE
CAN BE HAD AT THE
Springfield Cabinet Warehouse.
J. HUTCHINSON.

WANTED—TWENTY TEAMS, to haul logs, for which we will give good wages and constant employment. [Jan 21—4w] HILL & WOOD.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand Surveyor's compass and Theodolite, for sale cheap for cash, by

C. W. CHATTERTON & BRO.,
dec. 31. West side of the Square.

NEW STYLE BONNETS, for ladies, misses and children; also, fashionable hats and caps, for men and boys, in general variety, at the store of

June 4 B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

DR. F. KUCHLER, formerly at Dr. Gray's house, and Dr. B. CYRIAX, lately from Baltimore, German Homeopathic Physicians, announce to the inhabitants of Springfield and surrounding country, that they have formed a copartnership, and offer their services in all kinds of acute and chronic diseases.

Office at the residence at the house recently occupied by Colonel Taylor. [Jan 7, 1848.

READY MADE CLOTHING.—Just received a large assortment direct from Boston, selected with care, including over coats of all quality and sizes, Boston wrappers, fine cloth sacks, and dress coats and pants, together with a superior lot of heavy coatings, including Beaver and Pilot cloths, English feretings and blue blanketing, for sale by

nov. 5, '47. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

D. E. Ruckle, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker.

AT the old stand, south of the Post-office, continues to keep on hand, and make to order, all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE, of good workmanship and of the BEST materials. Coffins of every size and quality constantly on hand, and furnished at any moment. Having been engaged in the east, and for the last nine years in this city, in the undertaking business, he flatters himself that he can attend to the last duties of the dead, in a manner that will give satisfaction to the living. Graves furnished in any of the burying grounds of the city.

CLOTH, cassimere and tweed coats and sacks; heavy sheep's gray and buckskin satinet coats—a prime winter style, very low, at

nov. 19, '47. WILEY'S.

N. O., Havanna, Crushed and Loaf Sugar—Just received and for sale cheap by

dec. 24. LAVELY & STOUT.

TURNBULL'S INDIAN WARS—Just received, and for sale, by BIRCHAL & OWEN.

feb 11—ly

FROST'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES—Just received, and for sale, by

feb 11—ly BIRCHALL & OWEN.

MONUMENT TO JACKSON—A late publication, for sale by BIRCHALL & OWEN.

feb 11—ly

UNITED STATES EXPLORING EXPEDITION, during the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841 and 1842, by Charles Wilkes, U. S. N., commander of the expedition, in five volumes, and an atlas, in fine bindings, for sale by BIRCHALL & OWEN.

feb 11—ly

BIBLES of every variety and price, for families, for sale by BIRCHALL & OWEN.

feb 11—ly

ALLISON'S EUROPE—A few copies just received, and for sale by BIRCHALL & OWEN.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!—Cotton and linen rags bought by [feb 11—ly BIRCHALL & OWEN.

MONTHLY PERIODICALS.—Persons desirous of subscribing for Godey's Lady's Book, or the Youth's Cabinet, can do so by applying to

feb 11—ly BIRCHALL & OWEN, Agents

Call and Examine Specimens.

J. G. BAGLEY'S premium gold diamond pointed pens; best quality, for sale at

Dec. 17, '47. CHATTERTON & BRO'S.

SHIRTS, bosoms, collars, stocks, cravats, hdkfs, suspenders, flannel shirts and drawers, lamb's wool and merino do. do., and a variety of other articles of gentlemen's wear, at [June 4] WILEY'S.

Attention the Whole!

ALL persons indebted to Dr. E. S. FRAZER are hereby notified that his accounts have been left with Messrs. W. P. GRIMSLEY & Co., to whom all indebted are requested to make immediate payment. [feb 4—tf

Gold Pens! Gold Pens!!

FINE assortment to be found at the old stand of Thos. Alsop south side public square, at the sign of the Watch and Spectacles, from $2 to $2 50—warranted a first rate article. Feb. 4—tf

BRITANNIA WARE—A few rich sets, new patterns, for sale by [June 4] CHATTERTON & BRO.

ZANTE CURRANTS—Fresh and for sale by

dec. 24. LAVELY & STOUT.

CASHMERES, Silks and De Laines—astonishingly low. Others wonder how we do it!

dec. 24. LEWIS & ADAMS.

TOBACCO of all kinds and prices, just received and for sale by [dec. 4.] LAVELY & STOUT.

IRON, Nails, Hardware, Castings, &c., at Every-body's Store. [dec. 24.] LEWIS & ADAMS.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership in the above business, and are now receiving and opening, at the old stand of M. DOYLE, west side of the square, a large and well selected Stock of Goods in their line; among which are—

N. O. sugar,	Madder,
Boston loaf sugar,	Logwood,
Crushed sugar,	Copperas,
Sugar house molasses,	Alum,
Plantation molasses,	Starch,
Java coffee,	White lead,
Rio coffee,	Red lead,
Laguira coffee,	Venitian red,
Imperial tea,	Spanish brown,
Gunpowder tea,	Spanish whiting,
Hyson tea,	Linseed oil,
Black tea,	Turpentine,
Chocolate,	Glass and putty,
Sperm candles,	Madeira wine,
Sterine candles,	Old Port wine,
Mould candles,	Sherry and Malaga wines,
Castile soap,	Cogniac brandy,
Windsor soap,	Holland gin,
Variegated soap,	Monongahela whisky,
Bar soap,	Rectified whisky,
Smyrna figs,	Cider vinegar,
Zante currants,	Tanner's oil,
M. R. raisins,	Cotton yarn, batting,
S. S. almonds,	Choice tobacco,
Candles,	Havana cigars,
Saleratus,	Snuff,
Nutmegs,	Oysters and clams,
Cinnamon,	Lobsters,
Cloves,	Mackerel,
Mace,	Bedcords,
Ginger,	Blacking,
Alspice,	Nails and axes,
Pepper,	Spades and shovels,
Mustard,	Sad irons,
Ketchup,	Coffee mills,
Pepper sauce,	Powder, shot, lead,
Pickles,	Queensware,
Rice,	Tinware,
Indigo,	Wooden ware, &c.

Also, Domestics, drillings, ticking, calicoes, ginghams, flannels, Kentucky jeans, sattinets, tweeds, hdks, thread, buttons, combs, pins, needles thimbles, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell low for cash, or exchange, for the products of the country.

Springfield, Oct. 8, 1847. WILLIAM LAVELY, EBENEZER STOUT.

NEW STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING.

LITTLE & HINKLE, at the Clothing Emporium, are now receiving a large and fine stock of Clothing designed for fall and winter. Great bargains are

TO BE GIVEN

by them in the sale of Overcoats, Dress Coats, Sack Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, Stocks, Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c.

☞They have also Cloths and Cassimeres of the finest quality, which will be made up in the latest fashion, in the most durable manner, and sold at the lowest prices—the next thing to giving them

AWAY.

☞Cutting and making done to order.

South side public square, No. 5.

HATS and CAPS.

M. McDANIEL would respectfully invite his friends and the public in general to give him a call, at E. Cook's old stand, south side of the public square, where he is constantly manufacturing HATS of all kinds, which will be warranted, as to durability. He has also on hand, a splendid assortment of men's and boy's CAPS. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves.

☞All kinds of furs and deer skins taken in exchange for hats and caps, at market prices.

Dec. 10, '47.—ly.

CABINET FURNITURE.

THE subscribers have on hand and are constantly manufacturing every variety of furniture usually called for: SOFAS, FINE CHAIRS, WARDROBES, BUREAUS, SECRETARIES, BOOK CASES, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, WORK STANDS, &c. They have procured a stock of materials that enables them to execute work in the the best manner and in the most fashionable and tasteful style

☞Coffins furnished to order, and lots for sale in the new burying ground.

Jan. 7, 1848. HOUGH & DAVIS.

GROCERIES.

J. BUNN is now receiving, and will constantly keep a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c. His stock embraces, in part, the following:

Prime N. O. Sugar.	Chalk; W. R. cheese.
Boston loaf and crushed Sugar.	Ohio rectified whiskey.
White Hav. Sugar.	H. gin; peach brandy.
N. O. Molasses.	N. Y. gin; wine vinegar.
Sugar House Molasses.	Port wine; Madeira do.
Rio, Havana, Laguira, and Java coffee.	Low price do.; Jam. rum. Irish whisky.
Old Port Cabella rice.	London porter, in qt. and pt. bottles.
Boston saleratus.	Claret wine; Champagne do.
Y. H., I. and G. P. teas.	Muscat do. brandy cherries.
Sperm candles; mould do.	Fruits; principe cigars.
Yellow soap; fancy do.	Regalia do. Havana do.
Castile soap.	Paste blacking.
Underwood's lemon syrup.	Friction matches.
Do mustard.	White lead; linseed oil.
Do pickles.	Turpentine; copal varnish.
Ketchup and Peppersauce.	Glue; black lead; lamp bl'k.
Starch.	Yellow ochre
M. R. raisins; Sultana do.	Spanish brown; Ven. red.
Zante currants.	Red lead; rifle powder.
Fresh preserves.	Shot; bar lead.
Lemons.	Ground allum salt; L. B. do.
Boston nails, assorted.	Pepper; allspice; nutmegs.
Window glass.	Mace; cloves; cinnamon.
Painted pails.	Ground ginger, &c.
Brooms; hemp bed cords.	Shad; salmon; mackerel.
Manilla cordage, Indigo.	Herring and Cod fish.
Madder, logwood.	Lard, sperm and tanner's
Camwood; copperas; allum.	oil, &c.

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE.

He deems it useless to remark how, where, or by whom the Goods were purchased; suffice it to say they are for sale on as good if not better terms than any other house can or will sell.

Springfield, June 4

THOS. LEWIS. W. H. JOHNSON

FAIR PLAY FOUNDRY.

Machine Shop and Pump Factory.

LEWIS & JOHNSON beg to inform the public that they have their new Brick Foundry, on 7th street, northeast of the Court-house, in full blast, and are prepared to execute, to order, any article in their line, either of Iron or Brass, at short notice. They have in connection, a MACHINE SHOP, and workmen competent to do all kinds of pattern making, turning, finishing, &c. Also, blacksmithing in general. Customers can rely on having patterns, castings, forging, and finishing, done under the same roof, and in a style not to be surpassed. Business done on the cash system, and of course at prices corresponding with the times.

ALWAYS ON HAND, at the lowest prices, wagon and buggy boxes, dog-irons, grate bars, &c.

The highest price paid for old castings, brass, pewter, lead, &c. June 4

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

F. T. CABANIS, Daguerreotypist and Portrait Painter, respectfully informs the citizens of Springfield and surrounding country, that he is now taking Miniature likenesses in a superior style, and from his long acquaintance with the art of coloring Portraits, he has succeeded in imparting to his Miniatures an equally natural and beautiful color. As he is permanently settled, and an old resident of the place, he solicits encouragement from his old friends and the public generally.

☞ Rooms over BARNES & BIEDLER'S, first door, up stairs. [Oct. 21—tf.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! LUMBER!!!

THE undersigned have recently established a Lumber Yard on the corner of Fifth and Monroe streets, a few steps south of the Post Office, in Springfield, where they expect to keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of all kinds of lumber. They have now a large lot of the best Alleghany pine, well seasoned, as well as all other kinds of lumber used in building, &c.

Wanted to purchase 100,000 feet walnut and oak lumber, for which they will pay the cash.

dec. 31, 1847—tf. BROWN & CAMPBELL.

JEWELRY AND FANCY ARTICLES.

AN assortment of Ear-rings, Finger-rings, Breast-pins, Hunting Lockets, Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Diamond Pointed Pens, Shirt Studs, Steel Beads, Silver and Steel Spectacles, Purses, Pocket-books, Pocket Combs, Violin Strings, Pocket Pistols, Congress Knives, Rogers' Thimbles, Brass Clocks, Combs, &c., for sale at the old stand formerly occupied by Thos. Alsop, south side of the square, at the sign of the Watch and Spectacles.

N. B. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired, and old gold and silver taken in exchange. [Jan 7.

WALLACE & DILLER,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

OFFER for sale a General Assortment of FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

A fresh and good supply of the different articles in our line have lately been received; which will be sold, wholesale and retail, on the most accommodating terms.

Physicians, druggists, country merchants, fullers, dyers, hatters, and others, will do well by giving us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

The following comprises a part of our Patent Medicines: Syrup of liverwort, British oil, German pills, Fahenstock's vermifuge, Harlem oil, Godfrey's cordial, opodeldock, Hooper's pills, Judkin's ointment, Bateman's drops, Lee's pills, nerve and bone liniment, Gardiner's liniment, Rowan's tonic mixture, Thompson's eye-water, Turlington's balsam, sedlitz and soda powders, anti-dyspeptic pills, Peters' pills, Bradstreet's pills, Miles' tomato pills, &c. June 4

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY

REPAIRED at the shortest notice and warranted, at the old stand formerly occupied by T. Alsop, at the sign of the WATCH AND SPECTACLES, south side of the square. [Jan. 7

Immense Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the public that they are on hand with a stock of Goods, embracing everything within scope of the most vivid imagination, very difficult to realize and impossible to describe, in view of, which they most cordially invite the attention of the public.

nov. 5, '47. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

FAIRBAIRN. KNOBB.

FAIRBAIRN & CO.

SADDLERY & SADDLERY HARDWARE, SADDLES, BRIDLES, SADDLE BAGS, BITTS, STIRRUPS, BUCKLES, WHIPS, &c. No. 11, NORTH 4TH STREET, Philadelphia.

☞The attention of country merchants is requested to the above extensive assortment, which is offered on the most reasonable terms. [Jan 26—6w

TO FARMERS.

JOLIET WOOLLEN FACTORY.

THE Subscriber will keep on hand A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTH of his own manufacture, which he proposes to exchange for wool. He will give one yard of good heavy cloth for two and a half pounds of good clean wool of the same quality; or he will work wool on the shares, as follows: Give one-half the cloth the wool may make, by receiving eight cents per yard from the customer upon his half, or all that the wool makes by receiving thirty-eight cents per yard for manufacturing. He will also manufacture for customers Blankets, Jeans, and Flannel, as well as Satinet and Fulled-Cloth.

CLOTH-DRESSING done on reasonable terms. None but the best workmen will be employed.

Any person going to Chicago, from the central or southern part of the State, will pass by this town, and all the subscriber wishes, to ensure a continuance of patronage, is once to have a man patronize him. Wool can be sent by water up the Illinois river, directed to J. A. Matteson, Joliet, Will county, to the care of Mr. Abrams, Peru, Ill., and it will be forwarded; where cloth will be put up in a neat and safe manner, according to the above terms, and sent in return to any part of the State, without troubling the owners to accompany it.

J. A. MATTESON.

N. B. Persons coming from a distance with a quantity of Wool to be exchanged or manufactured, if obliged to stay over night, shall be to no expense.

March 12 J. A. M.

To Fathers, Mothers and Sweethearts.

BIRCHALL & OWEN wish to inform the above class of community, and in informing them they believe they embrace the major part of the human family, that they are receiving direct from Philadelphia a very large and select stock of annuals, Christmas and New Years Gifts, fancy stationery, school books, &c. Their stock embraces everything in the book line, and they are determined to sell very low for cash. Among numerous others, may be found the following fine presents:

Nubers Colored Toys,	Cowper's Burns', Coleridge's and Shakspeare's Works, all finely bound,
Amelia's Poems,	
Book of Pleasures,	
Lady of the Lake,	Pirate's Own Book,
Fairy Gem,	Song books of every variety,
Fairy Gift,	
Child's Own Book,	Brother Jonathan,
Nursery Rhymes,	Colored Pictures,
Prize Story Book,	Rough and Ready,
Girls Own Book,	Tales of the Mexican War,
Gammer Gurton,	Fortune Teller,
Home Treasury,	Cheap Publications, a great variety,
Taylor and his Generals,	
Napoleon and his Army,	Mexico and her Chieftains,
Conversation Cards,	Lives of American Generals,
Life on the Ocean,	
American Cruiser,	Old Zachary,
Hemans's Works,	Leaflets of Memory,
Moore's "	Napoleon and his Marshals,
Scott's "	
Blake's Byron,	Washington and his Generals.
Pope's, Rodgers', Campbell's, Crabbe's, Heber's,	

And HUNDREDS of other fine works. Call and examine. They are something new. We have nothing to do but to show them. 'Tis no trouble to show goods. Tom is always on hand, ready and willing to accommodate customers. ☞Remember the stand: Directly south of the State House, centre of the block, next door to 117.

d[illegible] 10, '47.

To Hillsboro, Vandalia, and Salem.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has taken the contract to carry the mail from Salem, by Vandalia and Hillsboro, to Springfield. He will keep constantly on the line, two-horse carriages and careful drivers, and those wishing to travel the road shall at all times have a speedy and safe passage.

This line will leave Springfield and Salem on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

☞ Office, in Springfield, at J. Wickersham's Kentucky House.

June 4 THO. TURRENTINE.

WANTED! WANTED!!

50,000 Bushels of Corn.
10,000 bushels of Wheat.
5,000 bushels of Oats.
3,000 " Barley.
5,000 " Rye.
10,000 " Stone Coal.
2,000 Cords of Wood.
5,000 Whisky Barrels.
1,000 Flour "
40,000 Feet of Oak Lumber,
1,000 head of Stock Hogs, to be delivered at the Mill of

JOHN A. KEEDY,
On the Sangamon River.

Springfield, Dec. 3, 1847. D. & I. P. SPEAR.

Saddle, Harness, and Trunk Manufactory.

R. F. ROTH, south side of the public square, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of saddles, bridles, martingales, saddle bags, whips, trunks, and harness, (the latter from $10 to $30.) All work made to order at the shortest notice. His prices are low, and his work cannot be excelled in the Springfield market. June 4

CORAL beads and necklaces, large and small sizes, for sale by

Dec. 17, '47. CHATTERTON & BRO.

Violins and Violin Strings.

VIOLINS, ACCORDIONS, FLUTES, FIFES, FRENCH HARPS, Jews Harps, and various other instruments of music; just received and for sale at

dec. 10. WATSON'S.

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE. A lot just received by WATSON & SON.

dec. 10.

ROSE water extract & lemon and rose doubled distilled rose water, and the extract of lemon, and extract of the double rose; very superior article. Used for flavoring jellies, creams, cakes, &c. Sold cheap at

dec. 10. WATSON'S.

LEMONS, oranges, sundries, pickles, pepper-sauce, lime juice, Zante currants, sultana raisins, citron, alspice, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, mace, ginger—ground and race, pepper, mustard, alum, saleratus, tobacco, segars, pipes, &c.; just received and for sale as low as they can be bought in Springfield, by

dec. 10. WATSON & SON.

PLATED CAKE BASKETS, candle sticks, and castors, a few choice articles, just received by

June 4 CHATTERTON & BRO.

NEW STYLE BONNETS—D. & I. P. Spear have just received direct from Philadelphia, a beautiful assortment of linen, thread and florence braid bonnet's, which they will sell cheap for cash.

June 18.

CAPS.—A large variety of fine Otter, Plush, Cloth and Seal, for Men and B'hoys.

nov. 5, '47. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

SNUFF! SNUFF!! SNUFF!!!—The very choicest article of French, Rappee, Macabau and Scotch snuff, for sale cheap, by

Dec. 3, '47. BIRCHALL & OWEN.

CAMEO BREAST PINS.—A large assortment of various sizes and figures, just received; some of them very expensive.

Dec. 17, '47. CHATTERTON & BRO.

VESTS.—Plain and figured velvets; plain and figured satins and cashmeres; double breasted cloth, cassimeres, valencias, and a great variety of other styles; some extra fine; some very low, at

nov. 19, '47. WILEY'S.

OVERCOATS.—Blanket and blanket cloth—some extra fine and heavy; Beaver, Felt and Pilot cloths, for sale cheap, at

nov. 19, '47. WILEY'S.

"Having eyes, they see not."

UNTIL supplied with a pair of Perifocal or other spectacles by C. W. Chatterton & Bro., west side of the square. Old frames filled with new glasses of the best quality.

December 17th, 1847.

PERIFOCAL SPECTACLES—100 pairs just received from the manufactory. 100 pairs perifocal glasses, for setting in your old frames. No excuse for not being able to read of nights now. Just call and see at

June 4 J. C. IVES.

REMOVED—CABINET SHOP.—The subscriber has removed his Shop and Ware Room to the building directly opposite his former shop, and south of the American House, where he will continue to keep on hand, and make to order, all kinds of Cabinet Furniture, at the lowest cash prices.

Coffins of all sizes kept on hand and furnished at a moments notice.

nov. 12, 1847. D. E. RUCKEL.

CAMPHENE.—A fresh and genuine article, just from the manufactory, for sale by

Dec. 3, '47. BIRCHALL & OWEN.

JUST RECEIVED by express, a few more of those silver bead ornaments, a shade cheaper than ever.

Dec. 17, '47. CHATTERTON & BRO.

BOURBON and Monongahela whisky, just received and for sale cheap by

dec. 24. LAVELY & STOUT.

FOR SALE.

50 cases BOOTS & SHOES, assorted;
100 " OVER COATS, "
25 doz. CAPS, latest fashion;
4 " Silk, plush and florence braid BONNETS.

Nov. 5. D. & I. P. SPEAR.

REFINE Whale oil, just received and for sale by

dec. 24. LAVELY & STOUT.

MANURE FORKS, three and four prongs, just received and for sale by

dec. 24. LAVELY & STOUT.

SILVER SPOONS, cups, sugar tongs, butter knives, and other articles in the line, manufactured and warranted pure as coin. For sale by

June 4 J. C. IVES.

GOLD WATCHES, chains, keys, spectacles, rings, &c always on hand, and for sale a shade less than at New York prices. [June 4] J. C. IVES.

FINE Rodgers and Wostenholm's pocket cutlery, and every thing else in the Jewelry line, on the most accommodating terms, at

June 4 J. C. IVES.

BRADFORD & SMITH have on hand a fresh supply of spring and summer Goods, embracing every article usually kept in their line. They invite their friends to give them a call. July 9

STATUTES OF ILLINOIS.—A number of copies of the Revised Statutes, bound in a style far superior to those of the State, in one or two volumes, at prices much lower than any others in the State.

June 4 THO. LEWIS.

NEW FIRM AT EVERY BODY'S STORE.

EAST OF THE CAPITOL.

CHINA LADIES, One Hundred China Tea Setts are now opening at the above store, of all prices and qualities. We make no boast of having just received Twenty-Five or Thirty Thousand Dollars worth of NEW GOODS. We simply give the the quantity of a single article, and request EVERY BODY to call where it is a pleasure to show goods, and examine our variety of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Groceries,

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, WINDOW SHADES, SOLAR LAMPS, and, in short, our ENTIRE stock. Then you will be enabled to judge for yourselves, whether your interest will not better subserved at

EVERY BODY'S STORE,

than at any body's store.

A NEW DISPENSATION of things. The original proprietor of Every Body's Store having had his anticipations more than realized, has, for his own relief, and the general good of every body, associated with him, Mr. L. B. ADAMS, and they have adopted A NEW ORDER OF THINGS, ☞ONE PRICE TO ALL!☜ and no variation from marked prices. Goods legibly marked in figures, and no tariff assessed on the paying community for those who never pay. The tariff levied will only be sufficient to defray an economical administration of the proprietors, and a fair equivalent for their services.

We are informed that we cannot succeed under our order, with the ruinous and abominable low tariff. Be that as it may, we shall continue it, even should we fail, and even under any event, we shall have the happy sensation of knowing that we have served every body the same. The most skeptical are invited to test us.

We are aware that to carry out the foregoing, we shall necessarily have to become ABOLITIONISTS, so far as the credit system is concerned, and request our friends not to place us under the necessity of refusing them credit.

PRODUCE, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

taken at such rates as we can sell goods. In adjusting our scale of tariff, we do not consult other rates; neither can we in our purchases.

N. B. As we have auction license, we are not compelled to state how we came by our goods.

oct. 29. LEWIS & ADAMS.

The Auction and Commission Business will be continued one door north of EVERY BODY'S STORE,

oct. 29. by LEWIS & ADAMS.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

E. B. PEASE & BRO. offer for sale, at very low prices, a large assortment of—

IRON, STEEL, AND NAILS;
Locks, Hinges, and Screws;
Table and Pocket Cutlery;
Carriage Springs and Axles;
Boot and Shoe Lasts;
Carpenters' Tools;
Saddlery Castings.

They have been appointed Agents for the sale of MACHINE CARDS AND WOVE WIRE, For which they will receive orders to be delivered here, at St. Louis prices, adding cost of transportation.

Springfield, June 4

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!

D. & I. P. SPEAR,

ARE now receiving, direct from the eastern cities, a large and elegant assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS, including almost every article usually found in a western store, and many articles of entirely NEW STYLE, and superior quality, which they propose selling on the most accommodating terms. We invite purchasers to call and examine our stock, which is most complete, and no trouble to show goods.

Springfield, Nov 5. D. & I. P. SPEAR.

BROWN and bleached Muslins and Irish linen, a large stock, of reduced prices.

nov. 5, '47. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

SUGAR, COFFEE & TEA.—New Orleans white yellow, Havana, and a prime article of crushed sugar, coffee, &c.; just received and for sale by

dec. 10. WATSON & SON.

CARPETING AND RUGS.—A large assortment of superior quality and new patterns, including best three ply and ingrain carpeting. English checking floor cloths, variegated ingrain mantilla and lapland rugs, oil cloth and stair carpeting, for sale at St. Louis prices.

nov. 5, '47. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

Studs! Studs!! Studs!!!

A LARGE assortment of shirt studs, plain, figured and enameled, blue, black and white, with pastes, garnet, ruby, turquoise, "and all them sort" of sets, cheap for cash, at

CHATTERTON & BRO'S.,
Dec. 17, '47. West side of the Square.

FINISHING NAILS—of all sizes, just received and for sale by [dec. 24.] LAVELY & STOUT.

NEW SHOE FACTORY.—For the purpose of fortifying the under-standings, and repairing the soles of our constituency, we have commenced the above business. Eastern made work as well as eastern boots and shoes, kept at Every-body's store. Colding, &c., done at the factory, T. Lewis' old stand.

dec. 31. LEWIS & ADAMS.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Illinois Constitutional Convention.

WE have a few copies left of the Try-Weekly Register, containing a full journal of the proceedings and a synoptical report of the debates of the late Constitutional Convention. They are bound in good style, and will be found an invaluable volume of reference by lawyers and politicians. Price, $3 a copy.

Nov. 26, 1847—tf. LANPHIER & WALKER.

Cheap Reading.

A Variety of entertaining works, just received, and for sale at Eastern prices, at the Book Store west of the Square.

nov. 19, '47. JOHNSON & BRADFORD.

School Books.

ALL kinds of school books used in our schools, for sale cheap, by

nov. 19, '47. JOHNSON & BRADFORD.

WANTED—Any quantity of Wheat and produce in exchange for goods at Every-body's store.

dec. 31. LEWIS & ADAMS.

CHEMICAL OIL and Spirit Gass, for sale by

dec. 31. LEWIS & ADAMS.

PAY UP PAY UP!

DR. FRAZER, informs the public that he is about to remove from Springfield within a few weeks, and that his demands are in the hands of Mr. OWEN, who may be found at the Drug Store of BIRCHELL & GOUDY, where all indebted are desired to call and settle immediately, to save cost. [nov. 15—3w.

New Court House.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received by the clerk, on or before the first Monday in January next, and examined by the county commissioners of De Witt county, Illinois, on said day, for the building of a brick court-house in the town of Clinton. Said house to be forty-four by thirty-two feet, finished in a good workman like manner. Five hundred dollars will be paid when the walls are erected, and five hundred dollars when the house is received. The balance of the payments to be agreed upon by the parties at the time of receiving said bids.

By order of the county commissioners court,

dec. 24—3w. Attest, JOHN J. McGRAW, Clk.

Fresh Cove Oysters.

1000 CANS Baltimore OYSTERS, Just received, and for sale by

dec. 17. J. BUNN.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the first day of January next, there will be a special term of the county commissioners' court for Sangamon county, at which time proposals will be recieved for taking care of the paupers of the county—for one year. Payment to be made quarterly in county orders.

By order of the court,
N. W. MATHENY, Clerk
county commissioners' court, Sangamon county.

Dec. 17th, 1847—ly

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.—Such qualities, quantities and such prices as was never seen in Old Sangamon, are now exhibited at Every-body's Store. [dec. 24.] LEWIS & ADAMS.

TOBACCO.—Mrs. Miller's chewing and Tom Campbell's best scafarlatte smoking, for sale by

Dec. 3, '47. BIRCHALL & OWEN.

GOOD buggy for sale, CHEAP for cash, by

Dec. 17, '47. CHATTERTON & BRO.

SKATES—Just received and for sale by

dec. 24. LAVELY & STOUT.

VERMICILLA—Just received and for sale by

dec. 24. LAVELY & STOUT.

PRINTS AT NEW YORK PRICES.—The largest stock of prints in the city is at Every-body's store. Call, ladies, where it is a pleasure to show goods, and examine qualities and test prices.

dec. 24. LEWIS & ADAMS.

Masonic Jewelry.

C. W. CHATTERTON & BRO. are prepared to furnish at short notice, complete sets of Blue Lodge jewels on the most reasonable terms. Orders are respectfully solicited from lodges in this state not supplied with jewels. Gold and silver marks constantly on hand. [Dec. 17, '47.

ITALIAN VIOLIN STRINGS—Of the very best quality and no mistake, can be had at

CHATTERTON & BRO'S.,
Dec. 17, '47. west side of the square.

A CHOICE and beautiful assortment of annuals and other books, RICHLY BOUND; for sale CHEAP by

dec. 10. JOHNSON & BRADFORD.

To Journeymen Cabinet Makers.

TWO Journeymen Cabinet Makers can find steady employment with liberal wages, by applying by letter or otherwise to D. E. RUCKEL.

Shop South of the Post Office. [July 2]

MILLINER'S GLUE.—A fine article, for sale by

Dec. 3, '47. BIRCHALL & OWEN.

Dr. Murphy's Sugar Coated Vegetable Anti-Billious and Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THESE Pills are composed entirely of vegetable ingredients, and contain not one particle of calomel or mercury, in any form, nor any mineral substance whatever, and may be taken at all times and under all circumstances, and by all ages, without any fear of the sad consequences often attending mercurial and mineral preparations. Persons exposed to changes of weather or climate—travelers, emigrants, seamen, soldiers, &c.—are recommended to provide themselves with a supply of these Pills. Their extraordinary efficacy in those complaints which prevailed in our Southern and Western States during the summer months, and particularly along the banks of the rivers, lakes, and ponds, and in those sections where the land is not all cleared up and drained, might be seen from the piles of letters received by the proprietor, which have been addressed to him by those who are grateful for the benefit derived from the use of his Pills. ☞Price 25 cents.

Dr. Murphy's sugar coated vegetable Anti-fever Pills.

For the immediate and permanent cure of Ague and Fever, Chills and Fever and all other Fevers.

Prepared by Wm. H. Murphy, M. D., 381, Pearl St. N. Y. To whom all orders for the pills must be addressed, (Post Paid.) ☞Price only 50 cents per box.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward!

I will give five hundred dollars to any person who will produce, at a less cost, a better, more innocent, and more perfect cure for Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, than Dr. MURPHY'S Sugar Coated Vegetable Anti Fever Pills. I will give two hundred and fifty dollars to any person who will show a single case where any injurious effects have attended these pills. They are warranted in all cases to cure Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, when taken according to the directions accompanying them. WM. H. MURPHY, M. D.

Cough Lozenges.

Every family in the United States should keep a supply of Dr. HULL'S Cough Lozenges in the house, not only as a preventative medicine against the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but as an effectual remedy, in all cases of coughs, colds, spitting of the blood, night sweats, difficulty of breathing, asthma, whooping cough, emaciation, and general debility. Remember that this medicine is not a mere palliation, but is all-powerful in removing all diseases of the chest and lungs, leading to consumption and death. ☞Price 25 cents per box.

Dr. Hull's Worm Lozenges,

Are a preparation that never fail to remove worms from children or adults. Children will cry for them as they would candy.

We suggest to all persons having children, when they suspect them of being troubled with worms to give these Lozenges a trial. The fact of their having cured upwards of FORTY THOUSAND cases, puts them beyond doubt. ☞Price 25 cents per box.

, Please remember the name, and get Dr. Hull's Lozenges, as no others before the public contain the virtues of his medicine.

Who would be troubled with that distressing complaint, the tooth-ache, when it can be speedily cured without pain or extracting?

Dr. Laconut's Tooth-Ache Elixir

Never fails to cure all cases of the tooth-ache, when it arises from a decayed state of the teeth. It is simple in its application, harmless in its effects, and thousands who have used it, have declared they would not be without this remedy, if it cost ten dollars per vial. It is not a catch-penny preparation, but actually does what it purposes to accomplish. ☞Sold at 25 cents per vial.

For sale in Springfield, Ill., by

Aug. 6.—3m BIRCHALL & OWEN

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

LITTLE & HINKLE.

(At the old stand of T. S. Little, South side of the Square.)

HAVE Just received a new and extensive supply of Fashionable CLOTHING, suitable for the season, embracing every variety of Coats, Sacks, Vests, Pantaloons, Shirts, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, &c., and almost every article usually found in a Furnishing Store—all of the latest patterns and newest styles, which will be sold extremely low for cash.

☞They have also received a few pieces of superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., which they will make up to order, in the most fashionable style and durable manner. Give us a call.

Springfield, June 11.

W. P. GRIMSLEY & CO.

HAVE received their stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, embracing every variety in the Dry Goods line, together with boots, shoes, hats, caps, and every thing else necessary for the comfort and adornment of the [illegible] house. It is almost useless to say that they will sell cheap. They have always offered their goods at the lowest living prices," and their friends and customers may rest assured that they can buy as cheap at GRIMSLEY'S as at any other house in Springfield. Give them a call at the old stand.

No. 1, South-West corner of the Square.

Oct. 15.

New Stock of Groceries.

J. M. BURKHARDT, south side of the public square, keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of Fresh Groceries, embracing the following:

Salt, sugar, coffee, tea, candles, molasses, mackerel, codfish, rice, tar, tobacco, cigars, soap, vinegar, &c.

Also, Nails, glass, axes, buckets, shot, lead, coffee-mills, curry-combs, brushes, bed cords, coil rope, brimstone, flour sulphur, raisins, almonds, cinnamon, cloves, mustard, chocolate, ginger, mace, salts, starch, ground cinnamon and pepper, camphor, sporting powder, sweet oil, turpentine, sheet and ounce pins, needles, fish hooks and lines, slates and pencils, plain and fluted thimbles, grain scythes, grass scythes and sneeds, scythe stones, clothes pins, Rodgers' pen knives, table and tea spoons, thimbles, combs, blacking, percussion caps, hay forks, shoe and saddle tacks, castings, crockery ware, tin ware, brooms, writing paper, ink, wines and liquors, &c.

ALSO, A FEW ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS,

Such as calicoes, brown and bleached domestics, aprons, checks, ginghams, handkerchiefs, drillings, cottonade bed ticking, &c.

The above articles will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce. nov. 5.

"GOLD! GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

Bright and yellow, hard and cold,
Molten, graven, hammered and rolled;
Heavy to get and light to hold;
Hoarded, barter'd, bought and sold,
Lent and borrow'd, squandered, doled;
Spurned by the young, but hugg'd by the old
To the very verge of the church-yard mould."

I am always prepared to receive gold in exchange for clothing, on the most favorable terms, and hard money men who are afraid to keep their bank rags on hand, may rely on having as good bargains for them as for gold. I have several thousand dollars worth of winter clothing on hand, which I am determined to sell before Christmas, and will now give

GREAT BARGAINS.

Our stock of ready made clothing—shirts, flannels, cravats, handkerchiefs suspenders, &c. &c., is very large and well assorted, and of warranted workmanship, being made up under our own inspection. Those wishing to purchase are invited to call. An examination of our stock and prices will show purchasers that it is generally to their interest to buy of us ready made, rather than to buy cloth and have their garments made up.

Nov. 19th, 1847. E. R. WILEY.

SPRINGFIELD CABINET WAREHOUSE.

JOHN HUTCHINSON respectfully announces to the citizens of Springfield and surrounding country, that he has opened a new CABINET WAREHOUSE, one door south of the Academy, where he designs keeping on hand a general assortment of cabinet furniture, which he will furnish to customers at reduced prices. Orders for furniture from a distance will be promptly filled.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

He also continues the undertaking as heretofore and sole proprietor of the new burying ground, which is laid off in small lots to suit families. Also, half lots and graves for one person. Coffins of every size and quality ready made, and hearse, gentle horse and careful driver furnished as heretofore. Sep. 25th, '46.

TO COUNTY OFFICERS.

WE are prepared to fill all orders for Records, Journals, Indexes, Assessors' and Treasurers' books, and all others used in your offices, in the best and most approved manner. Heads of columns will be printed; none but the best materials used, and workmanship of the most substantial kind.

Orders can be sent by mail, which will be punctually attended to, and packages transmitted to any county that is reached by a stage.

nov. 19th, '47. JOHNSON & BRADFORD.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

S. M. TINSLEY & Co. are now receiving the largest and best stock of Fall and Winter Goods that will be offered here this season; which have been carefully selected by one of the firm in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; among which are many styles of goods not to be found in other stores here, viz:

A large variety of alpaccas, plain, plaid, and striped

A great variety of mouslin de lains and cashmere de coss, and many other kinds of goods for ladies' dresses; also, a great variety of ginghams and calicoes.

A good assortment of silk goods and trimmings.

A superior stock of linseys, jeans, satinets, cassimeres, and cloths, cloakings and linings.

A large assortment of bleached and brown muslins, checks, tickings, bagging, osnaburg, &c., &c.

A good supply of overcoatings and made over-coats, with every article in the Dry Good Line.

Also, the largest and best stock of CAPS, HATS, and BONNETS, in the market, very cheap.

Also, a Full Stock of BOOTS and SHOES.

Also, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, &c., &c.

Constituting the largest and best assortment of goods in the market; which will be sold by the piece, or otherwise, cheaper than usual. S. M. T. & CO.

N. B. We will purchase all kinds of Produce.

Springfield, Oct. 1, 1847. S. M. T. & CO.

BOYS CLOTHING.—A large assortment of boys clothing of a great variety and styles; coats, sacks, pants and vests, which will be sold at such prices as will convince parents that they will save both time and money by calling at our establishment.

nov. 19, '47. E. R. WILEY.

JAMES L. LAMB.

HAS received, direct from the eastern cities, a large and desirable stock of MERCHANDISE, suitable for the Fall and Winter business; to which he respectfully invites the attention of his old customers, and the trading community generally. He would merely intimate to those who wish to purchase good goods at fair rates, that they might do worse than to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. As he is determined to operate upon the principle of "small profits and quick sales," he thinks he can hold out as great inducements to purchase as any establishment in the city. Oct 22

Blank Books and Stationery.

LEDGERS, Day books, Journals, Records, and Memorandum books; paper, quills, steel pens, gold pens, sealing-wax, wafers, &c., for sale cheap, by

nov. 19, '47. JOHNSON & BRADFORD.

FINE TABLE OIL.—For sale by

Dec. 3, 47. BIRCHALL & OWEN.

BIRCHALL AND OWEN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS

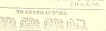
SOUTH SIDE OF THE SQUARE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.,

ARE now receiving and keep constantly on hand the largest and best selected stock of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, dye stuffs, perfumeries, patent medicines, glass-ware, Surgical and Dental instruments, &c., ever offered for sale in Springfield. Physicians, druggists, fullers, dyers, painters, country merchants, and the whole community will find it decidedly to their interest to purchase of them. They cannot be undersold and every article sold is warranted. Their stock consists in part of

Acids, nitric,	Alex. Senna,
" muriatic,	Cinnamon,
" sulphuric,	Allspice,
Ammonia,	Cloves,
Rochelle salts,	Nutmegs,
Cream of tartar,	Opium, best article,
Sulphur,	Camphor,
Brimstone,	Magnesia,
Carb. of soda,	Epsom salts,
Verdegris,	Glauber salts,
Blue vitriol,	Copperas,
Logwood,	Gum myrrh,
Madder,	Peruvian barks,
Lampblack,	Rhubarb,
Indigo,	Jalap,
Glue,	Sugar of lead,

And a variety other articles, too numerous and tedious to mention. Call and examine. We again repeat it, that BIRCHALL & OWEN offer the greatest inducements and the most favorable terms of any house in the county. [Dec. 3, '47.

TO CONTRACTORS.



PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Sangamon and Morgan Railroad, in the city of Springfield, until the 10th day of March, 1848, for the laying of the superstructure of the Sangamon and Morgan Railroad, in two divisions: the first commencing on the Illinois river and extending to the thirtieth mile eastward, and the second from that point to the city of Springfield.

1. The cross-ties 6 x 10 inches, are to be prepared for the superstructure by boring two holes in each tie at the gauged distance asunder for the intermediate ties, and three holes for the joint ties, each 1¼ inches in diameter.

2. The string pieces, 5 x 6 inches, are to be prepared for the work by boring a hole within 3 inches of each end, 1¼ inches in diameter, and at intervals of 30 inches.

3. The road-way is to be prepared by the careful removal of the iron rails, spikes, plates, &c., and also, all of the wood work of the old track, except the sub-sills, upon which the new track is to be laid down.

4. The cross-ties, prepared as above, are to be laid 30 inches from centre to centre, at right angles to the road-way and parallel to each other, and firmly bedded on the sub-sill and earth; on these ties the string-piece will be laid and secured by a wooden pin 1¼ inches in diameter, to fit the holes previously bored. At the joining of the string-pieces a wooden splicing piece will be spiked on the outside of the string, and also on the outside of the string piece opposite; the strings to be laid so as to break joints.

5. The iron is to be laid on the centre of the string-piece, and the inside edge of the string-piece beveled down with an adze or hatchet for the flange of the wheel. The junction plates are to be let into the string-pieces so as to be flush with the surface and to allow a perfect bearing of the iron on the whole length of the string-pieces.

6. The iron having been carefully taken up as before provided, shall be straightened and laid down on the string-piece and secured thereto by spikes as often as may be required.

7. The iron, spikes, plates, cross-ties, splicing-pieces, wooden pins, and materials of every description, to be furnished by the company at the Illinois river for the first division, and at the city of Springfield for the second division.

8. The cross-ties are 6 x 10 inches and nine feet long, and the string-pieces 5 x 6 and not less than 12½ feet long, and in the transportation, the old track, as it is, will be placed at the disposal of the contractor.

9. The widening of the excavations and embankments, and the repairs of the culverts and bridges, and the construction of cattle guards, [illegible] by estimates on the first division to $2,000, and on the second division to $5,000, [illegible] will be included in the contract for the superstructure, [illegible] each piece of work, if the parties can agree.

10. The track is to be filled from the side ditches, and well rammed between the ties and round the ends.

The work is to be commenced on the execution of the contracts, and completed on or before the 1st of September, 1848.

Address, JAMES L. SHIPMAN,
Jan. 1, 1848. Chief Engineer.

New Watches, Jewelry and "all that sort o' thing."

C. W. CHATTERTON & BRO. have just received, at their old stand, west side of the square, in addition to their former stock, an extensive variety of "this, that and the other," consisting in part of gold lever watches, guard and fob chains, keys, breast pins, ear and finger rings; gold and silver thimbles, silver combs; shell combs, spectacles, pencils, cutlery, gold pens, card cases, pistols, goggles, pocket compasses, dirk knives, coral and jet necklaces, bracelets, pocket books, cake baskets and candlesticks; brittania tea setts, plated tea and table spoons—a superior article; bead purses and bags; steel beads, bag and purse clasps; tassels and rings; fancy and plain work boxes; gold lockets; hair and tooth brushes; violin strings, percussion caps; steel chains, &c., making the most extensive stock of jewelry and fancy goods ever offered in this market.

Dec. 17th, 1847.

Proposals for Subsistence for the Choctaw Indians.

SEALED proposals will be received by Samuel M. Rutherford, Choctaw agent and acting superintendent Western Territory, at the Choctaw agency, west of the state of Arkansas, until 12 o'clock meridian, March 1, 1848, for furnishing subsistence to the Choctaw Indians who shall emigrate from the states of Mississippi and Alabama to the Choctaw country, west of the state of Arkansas, during the year 1848, for the term of one year after their arrival; and to those who have emigrated since the 1st June last, for the unexpired term of one year from that time. The daily ration to consist of one pound of fresh beef or fresh pork, or three-fourths of a pound of salt pork, and of three-fourths of a quart of corn or of corn meal, or of one pound of wheat flour to each person, and of four quarts of salt for every one hundred persons.

The number removed since the 1st of June is about twenty-five, and it is estimated that there are about three thousand yet east of the Mississippi to be removed.—Measures have been taken by the Indian Department to facilitate their early emigration, but the situation of the Indians is such that it is impossible, at the present time, to indicate the number of those still east who will determine to remove west, or the time that those who shall remove will arrive in their new country. It is supposed, however, that a small party will emigrate during the succeeding month of January, and others at different periods during the year, as they can be collected and prepared for the journey.

A contract will be made for those who have removed since June, and for all who may emigrate during the year 1848—more or fewer; the subsistence to be furnished by the contractor at such times and at such places in the Indian country, as the agent for the Choctaws for the time being, or such person or persons as he may appoint, shall designate. The Department and its agents will use all proper exertions to hasten the emigration and make it general, but it will not be responsible in any way for failure or refusal of the Indians to remove.

The proposals must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that those making them have the ability to execute the contracts,—the names of the persons they intend giving as their sureties therefor, and a written guaranty from such persons that a contract will promptly be entered into in conformity with the proposals if accepted. The reliableness, business capacity and pecuniary ability of the proposers, and the sufficiency of their sureties, must be certified to by an officer of the United States. No proposal will be considered in regard to which these requirements are not complied with.

It must be distinctly understood that all and every expense connected with or incident to the transportation of the provisions to the place or places which shall be selected for their issue to the Indians, and with or to the issuing of them, is to be borne by the contractor or contractors; and that the United States reserve the right, whenever the proper officer of the government shall be of opinion that the contractor or contractors is or are not performing his or their contract faithfully, and to the proper spirit, to declare the same null and void, and to cause the proper issues of rations to be made for the remainder of the time specified in the contract on account of the contractor or contractors, and for which he or they, and his or their sureties shall be liable.

Bonds with two or more sureties, in a penalty of $15,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The sufficiency of the sureties to be approved by a judge or district attorney of the United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, 24th December, 1847.

DENTISTRY

B. B. LOYD, Dentist—office at the room formerly J. W. KEYS' office, (over the Journal office,) where he may always be found, except when absent on professional duties.

All operations on the teeth done in the most approved plan of the practice; and all irregularities of the teeth of children remedied, &c. To those afflicted with the tooth ache, he would say, that he has an immediate and permanent cure, without extracting—no cure, no pay.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Springfield, Dec. 3, 1847.—ly.

Perrifocal Spectacles:

WE would invite the attention of the public to our large stock of the celebrated perifocal spectacles, for the sale of which we are the sole agents.

These spectacles are of recent invention, and superior to any other in use; constructed in accordance with the philosophy of nature, in the peculiar form of concavo, convex ellipsis, and can be used for the greatest length of time, either by day or night, without causing that giddiness of the head that many experience from using the common kind, but tend to strengthen and improve the sight.

CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired in the best style, and warranted.

☞ Cash paid for old gold and silver.

June 4 J. C. IVES.

SILVER WARE.—C. W. Chatterton & Bro. still continue the manufacture of silver spoons, cups, sugar tongs, cream spoons, soup ladles, "and all them sort o' things" of silver, equal to American coin, and workmanship that cannot be beat. We have at this time on hand tea spoons from $6 to $8 per set. Dessert spoons from $10 to $14, and table spoons from $16 to $24.—Also, butter knives of various prices and patterns. Silver cups, soup ladles and cream spoons.

☞Cash paid for good old silver and gold.

December 17th, 1847.

MUFFS AND BEADS.—For Ladies and Misses, ranging from Wild Cat to Lynx, of finest quality, for sale.

nov. 5, '47. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

BRING on your Jugs, and have them filled with Sugar house or Plantation Molasses at Everybody's Store

dec. 31. LEWIS & ADAMS.

New and Great Remedy, for the Cure of Man and Beast. Farrell's

ARABIAN LINIMENT.

IT is a FACT established, and well known by every one, that the Arabians attained a height in medicine, which excited the wonder and admiration of the whole world. To them is attributed the birth of the science of Chemistry; it is therefore, not at all strange that a people so eminently skilled in the healing art, and persevering and daring in character, should, by actual and untiring experiment, discover [illegible] for [illegible] the diseases incident to them from their mode of life. FARRELL'S ARABIAN LINIMENT is a composition of balsams from rare plants, peculiar to that country—and it is this wonderful preparation which has enabled even the wild Arabian [illegible] to perform such extraordinary cures; it contains all the virtues of the GENUINE NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT. The Arabian Liniment has gained a lasting reputation where it has been used, in most cases which require an external remedy, such as the rheumatism, soreness of the breast, pain and weakness in the back and joints, sprains, bruises, cramps, numbness, frozen limbs, old sores, bites of insects, goitre or swelled neck, all swellings, paralysis, wounds, burns, &c.—We daily hear of the most astonishing cures upon animals by this excellent remedy, and we hazard nothing in saying that there never has been its equal as a curative for horses. We state, positively, that it will cure any case of sweeny in existence, and has never failed to cure fistula and poll evil when used for that purpose—also, big head, ring bone, spavin, splint, galls, sprains, bruises, scratches, wounds, sore eyes, &c.—We give below a few certificates from persons of the first respectability.

CERTIFICATES.

Messrs. Farrell: In regard to your Liniment, I state with pleasure, the EXCELLENT EFFECTS of it experienced by me. For the last seventeen years I have been afflicted with rheumatism of the most violent character—indeed so obstinate and severe that it never yielded in the slightest degree to any of all the remedies I made use of, or to the efforts of the best physicians. I suffered beyond description with this disease, whenever I caught the least cold, it would confine me to my bed for weeks without being able to move a limb, and during the attack suffering the most agonizing pain. Up to the time of using your Liniment, the cost of doctors and the remedies recommended was immense. I used only two bottles of your Arabian Liniment and one bottle of Indian Specific, which produced a perfect cure, without the least symptom of its reviving since.

JOSEPH P. DENNIS.

Peoria, March, 1848.

Messrs. Farrell: Nothing has occurred to me in the nature of medicine of so much value as your ARABIAN LINIMENT; it cured my horse of a stab in the breast—received by jumping against a stake. the wound was so large that you could have entered your fist. I used the many things that were recommended without any effect; until about four months, when it got full of proud flesh, and exceedingly swollen and inflamed; I was then persuaded, by many of my neighbors to try your Liniment; accordingly I did so, but first used some precipitate to eat out the proud flesh, I then applied the Liniment according to directions, and the swelling, which was great, entirely left the parts after a few applications (the swelling extended from the head down the brisket to the legs) it then commenced healing, and in a few days was perfectly well. Before I commenced using your medicine, I would have taken ten dollars for the animal; I would not, now, take eighty for her, as she is entirely well, and works the same as ever she did. I was one day pitching hay, and in making a very strong and sudden effort, with the fork, heavily laden with the hay, was very suddenly afflicted by a shocking pain in the back, which rendered me perfectly helpless, and I fell as if shot with a rifle, and could not get up again only by the assistance of my son. I crawled to the house with great difficulty, which was near by, and my wife applied your Liniment freely, which relieved me instantly—as if by magic—and in four or five hours, I walked to my neighbor Ben Tattershall's—a distance of eighty rods. I am now well, making rails every day, and have had no return of it since. I would not be without this medicine in my family, and believe there has never been any thing to equal it.

JOHN MAGEE.

Lafayette Precinct, Peoria Co.

☞None can be genuine without the written signature of the proprietor on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

For sale by Lewis & Adams, Springfield, by the proprietors, Peoria, and in the principal towns in [illegible].

Jan. 21, 1848.—ly

Newsom's Vegetable Tonic.

THE undersigned, [illegible] citizen of Menard county, Illinois, is the sole proprietor and inventor of a certain [illegible] medicine, known as "Newsom's Vegetable Tonic." He is now in Springfield, Ills., selling rights of counties and states, to compound, vend and sell said Tonic. He does not, in any case, sell his Tonic. Whenever he remains or stops in any place, he administers his Tonic to those afflicted, all free of charge. When cures are effected by this medicine, then there are living witnesses present to testify to its virtues or failures, without the aid of foreign certificates. Let facts only speak! The medicine is now prepared by Thomas Lewis and David Newsom, sole agents for the undersigned counties in Illinois, to whom applications for medicine, or sales of rights for counties, towns or precincts, must be made. The following counties have been disposed of to the following gentlemen, viz:

To Andrew Gwin, McLean; J. G. Sweet, Champaign; Snowden Sargent, Edgar and Vermillion; Dr. Beatty and G. M. Ashmore, Coles; Condell & Rice, Piatt, Macon, Moultrie, Christian and Shelby; D. F. Johnson, Hamilton; A. W. Haddick, Dewitt; A. S. Williams, Logan; Dr. Charles Bishop, Gallatin; John Young, White; G. W. Allen, Jefferson; G. W. Woods, Greene and Macoupin; Josiah Wickersham, Scott, Ill., and St. Louis and Marion, Mo.; David Newsom, Menard, Pike, Calhoun, Schuyler, Adams, Brown, McDonough, Mercer, Marquette, Knox, Fulton, Henderson Stark, Henry, Marshall and Warren. NATHAN NEWSOM,

Inventor and Proprietor of Newsom's Vegetable Tonic

sep 24 '47—ly [Journal copy.]

NO MISTAKE.

Wallace & Diller's Western Tonic, or Fever and Ague Bitters.

A CERTAIN and permanent cure for the Fever and Ague. This is one of the most powerful FEBRIFUGES known at the present time. It has been highly recommended by the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia, as well as the professors of medical colleges. It has effected wonderful cures in cases of long standing, when every other remedy proved ineffectual. It is a medicine possessing great power, and when taken according to the directions, never fails to effect a cure in the most obdurate stages of the disease. It is not disagreeable to the taste, being a pleasant bitter, and it can be administered to children and persons of the weakest stomachs: it creates an appetite, and seldom requires more than one package to effect a radical cure. It is neatly put up in small packages which will make from a quart to a half gallon of strong bitters, accompanied by directions. The proprietors of this valuable medicine have withheld it from public notice entirely, although having been introduced by them for more than five years, and used in hundreds of cases with the most astonishing success. Their object in so doing was to test thoroughly its true worth, and if found wanting to cast it aside; but instead of its inefficiency, it has proved itself to be the best, surest, safest, and effectual Fever and Ague Medicine ever offered in this or any other country. The proprietors recommend it with the utmost confidence, not only for the aforesaid diseases, but all complaints arising therefrom: it strengthens and eradicates the whole system from every vestige of disease enfeebling both body and mind.

For sale only by the proprietors, Wallace & Diller, east side of the square; where every other article in the Drug business may be had at all times.

June 4

MACKENZIE'S COMPOUND LIVER PILLS.

Messrs. MACKENZIE & HASKELL:

GENTS: Having proved the efficacy of Mackenzie's liver pills in my own case, I herewith cheerfully testify to their valuable qualities. I have been afflicted more or less for the last fifteen years with the liver complaint. I had made use of a dozen different kinds of pills and other remedies, and all recommended for the liver complaint in the highest terms, but without any permanent benefit.

At the recommendation of Mr. Mackenzie, I was induced to give his Liver Pills a trial, and am happy to say, that after the use of two boxes, I find myself fully restored and entirely free from all the pains and aches, &c., that accompany the chronic disease of the liver.

I have two journeymen coopers in my employ, who have made use of the same remedy for the same disease, and with the same happy result.

Joliet, July 1, 1846.

WALLACE & DILLER, Agents, Springfield, Illinois.

MACKENZIE'S TONIC FEBRIFUGE.

Fever and Ague.

CHILL OR THE INTERMITTENT FEVER, and the various forms of Bilious Fevers, permanently cured by Dr. COLLINS MACKENZIE'S TONIC FEBRIFUGE.

This great remedy, to which the public attention is particularly called, has been extensively used in the western and southwestern States as a speedy, safe, and certain cure for AGUE and FEVER, DUMB AGUE, CHILL or INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

The unexampled and complete success attending its use, and so well proven have become its wide spread victories over every form of Ague in the west, that the FEBRIFUGE is now superseding every other offered remedial agent, and looked upon as the only one that can be relied on in all stages of the disease.

The many thousands of instances where it has wrought cures, while no instance is known or can be shown of failure, warrant it in being offered as possessing the three cardinal merits, without which no medicine can be safely used in Ague cases. These merits are that its cures are SAFE, CERTAIN, and PERMANENT.

For sale by Headley, Phelps, & Co., wholesale agents, New York; Brinkerhoff & Penton, Chicago, Illinois; and by druggists generally, throughout the United States.

D. FRANCIS & CO., Agents for St. Louis.

Also, by the following agents throughout the State of Illinois:

Springfield, Wallace & Diller.	Jacksonville, B. Hockenhull.
Chicago, Brinkerhoff & Penton, Wholesale Agents.	White Hall, Aaron Renn.
	Carrollton, Jas. F. Simpson.
Galena, A. Colard.	Kane, Perry & Hill.
Athens, N. J. Brown.	Jerseyville, B. Moreon.
Lockport, E. F. Bush.	Alton, A. Barry & Co.
Summit, P. Kern.	Plainfield, F. G. Wright.
Say, Robert Boyd.	Joliet, Desmond & Wood.
St. Charles, Brooks & Co.	Peru, T. D. Brewster.
Elgin, J. & E. Tefts.	Marshall, John S. Dillon.
Dundee, A. Baker.	Ottawa, Thomas Bassnett.
McHenry, J. W. Smith.	Hennepin, E. F. & S. Pulsifer.
Bristol, G. D. Richardson.	Lacon, Wm. Penn.
Geneva, C. Patten.	Chillicothe, M'Clure & Nolte
Belvidere, S. P. Doty.	Peoria, Wm. A. Herron.
G. de Tour, W. A. Horse & Co.	Tremont, Nathaniel Wright.
Batavia, Lord & Wilson.	Pekin, Porter & Thompson.
Napierville, A. Keith.	Edwardsville, E. M. West.
Fort Hill, Joseph Wood.	Greenville, J. B. Drake.
Pleasant Grove, C Lansing.	Vandalia, E. Capps.
Freeport, Oscar Taylor.	Marshall, Payne, Shaw & Co.
Oswego, W. O. Parks.	Darwin, H. & J. Ross.
Aurora, Charles Hoyt.	Hutsonville, W. R. Preston.
Dixon, S. G. D. Howard.	Princeton, W. Converse.
Beardstown, T. A. Hoffman.	Nov. 13, '46—tf

ELEGANT VESTINGS, cloths, cassimeres, & every variety of summer cloths, for gentlemen and boy's wear, the best of the kind in market, for sale by

une 4. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.